IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 55,929—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1913. PRICE: ONE AN

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
19th Apl.	MALOJA	12500	....	....
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	....
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	....	....
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Calédonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Auneran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Neera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913.
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

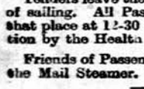
One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio ..	June 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 45	to 530	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 925	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	4196	A.de Amezaga	Ap. 16, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

Subject to alterations for further particulars, apply to—

G. FERRERO,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. Agent.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time Route via.
Kagara	1195	Thurs. 17th April.	9 a.m. † C. M.
Chasa	2184	Friday 18th April	6 a.m. direct.
Linga	3185	Mon. 21st April,	11 a.m.* P.D. &C. M.

†Cutch Mandvie.
‡Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. "Kagara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 17th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 17th April, calling at Verawal Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday, 17th April.
†Pundua	3305	" 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	" 15th "
†Lindula	3358	" 29th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th April, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	22nd Ap.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th "
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th "
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th "
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	" 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers. Tons. Leave Bombay about
Umzambi 5000 22nd April, 1913

Fares to Weymouth, Rs, 400 and Rs 440.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Garttan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400 000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Boors, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND., Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	"	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lloysang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES.

BEETHOVEN wrote concerning his BROADWOOD GRAND

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."

"THE BEST FOR INDIA" is a statement so recklessly put forward as a selling feature with regard to all sorts of articles offered by the trade, that the public has almost ceased to attach any value to such an announcement and regard it as a commonplace and therefore meaningless expression, but when this assertion is made on behalf of of an excellent and well tested make of pianofortes which are built on the experience gained during a period of 200 years and backed as the qualities of these pianos are by hundreds of letters from satisfied owners all over India, we respectfully submit that we are entitled to seriously claim on behalf of

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS

THE OLDEST FIRM OF KEYBOARD INSTRUMENT MAKERS IN EXISTENCE that their pianos being specially built for the climate of India, are most suitable pianos for use in India and that they are as GREAT and as GRAND to-day as when BEETHOVEN, CHOPIN, WAGNER and LISZT wrote their records of highest appreciation of refined and expressive tone, perfection of touch, solid construction and consequent durability.

The following is one letter (out of many hundreds) from an owner in India of a BROADWOOD PIANO:—

"Re the Broadwood Upright Piano you sold me in July 1901. I have much pleasure in saying that the piano is still with me and though it has been in daily use, it is in a beautiful condition yet. I find it wears exceedingly well in this country as it has never required any repairs since I bought it except occasional blackleading and a little cleaning up. I am glad to tell you I am thoroughly satisfied with the instrument."

IMPORTANT.—As an assurance of our earnestness and confidence of the BROADWOOD PIANOS we offer with each piano sold a guarantee for FIVE YEARS. With such firm security would you be giving yourself to chance and hazard?

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

JAS. MURDOCH.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajot, Sukker, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard of Ne

MARSHALL'S
BALLARD ROA

LARGEST IMPORT AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasu
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpenti
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	" "
Chester	125o	" "
Devoe's	125o	" "
Monkey	125o	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. F. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIOS ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

...ATIONS.

...TANT

...AL RATES

FOR

MONSOON

SEASON

APPLY MANAGER.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

...to ... of ...adur ... pro- ...ell the ...tterbhooj ...hunj the ...le hereto. ...g any right, ... property by ...mortgage, gift, ... lien, lease or ...ed to make the ... the Undersigned ... Old ...ecretariat, ...y, within 14 days ..., otherwise the said ...ected without reference ...or claims and all such ... be considered as having

...ULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

...iece or parcel of land or ground- ...essuages, tenements or dwelling- ...hawls or Stables, standing thereon, ...lying and being in Agiary Road or ...Rushis Cart, in the Island and Sub- ...tration District of Bombay. outside ...Fort and containing by admeasurement ...thousand and sixty square yards (1,060 ...uare yards) or thereabouts, be the same, ...ittle, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 575, New No. 2252, and New Survey No. 396, Old Survey No. 262, and asseseed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C bearing Ward Nos. 4173-74, 4536 (1), and 2536 (2), and Street Nos. 67-69 (1) 27 and 27 A, and which premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say :—On or towards the north by Anant Rushis Cart on or towards the east by the property of Wishwasrao Shewshankar, on or towards the south by a public Road, viz Agiary Lane, and on or towards the west by the Bhuttia Mahajan Wady.—Dated this 15th day of April, 1913.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company will be prepared to EXCHANGE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1913, for every Certificate of the now existing Shares of Rs. 1,000, four new Certificates of Shares each of the value of Rs. 250. Shareholders are informed that the fee to be paid hereafter in respect of each Share on transfer has been fixed by the Directors at four annas.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 7th April, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WHEREAS MAHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH, son of late RAI DHANPAT SINGH BAHADUR of Baluchar in district Murshidabad, has brought a Civil Suit No. 288 of 1912, in the Court of the Special Sub-Judge of Hazaribagh styling himself, as general Manager of the Jain Sitambri Sect in behalf of the said Sitambri Sect of Jains against 1. Seth Manik Chund of Bombay 2. Seth Hira Chund of Sholapore 3. Harsukh Das Seth of Hazaribagh, 4. B. Karam Chund of Arrah, 5. Babu Gulab Chund of Chapra, 6. Parikh Chuni Lal of Borsad Gujrat, 7. Jai Kumar Jor of Akola, Ahmednagar, 8. Bhattarak Satyandra Bhusan of Ura in Jhansi, 9. Dayabhai, at present of Madhuban district Hazaribagh, 10. Dhanu Lall, of Calcutta, and 11. Parmesti Das of Calcutta, for having it declared that the defendants as also the whole Digambri Sect have no right to worship in the temples on the Paresnath Hill in Gadi Palgunj Sub-District Giridih, district Hazaribagh, without permission of the Sitambri Sect of Jains, and in a mode approved by them and that they cannot occupy the Dharamsalas on the said Hill without similar permission.

That an order be passed directing the correction of the entry made in the Khas Khatian of Khewat, No. 7, accordingly and whereas the said Plaintiff has put in petitions for permission of the Court under order, No. 1, rule 8 of Act V of 1908, India Council, which is cited as Civil Procedure Code of 1908, to himself on behalf of the whole Sitambri Sect of Jains, and also for permission that the said defendants be sued on behalf of the whole Digambri Sect of Jains, it is hereby notified that the said Sitambri and the Digambri Sects of Jains of the institution of the said suit and that any member or members of the said Sects of Jains so willing may apply to the said Court to be made parties to the said suit.

B. S. SEN,
Spl Sub-Judge, Hazaribagh.
Dated Hazaribagh, the 25th March, 1913.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld. Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY the 16th April 1913, at 6-30 P. M.

H. M. C. TROTTER,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of 4,400 Lineal Feet Approximately, of a diversion of the main lines at 77 miles, near Kassara station.

The diversion includes a double line tunnel, about 1,300 lineal feet in length, in assured trap rock, which will probably require lining.

The whole of the work to be completed in one year, from the commencement of work. Contractors to supply their own plant.

Tenders will be opened at noon on the 15th May, 1913.

The Railway Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Tenders are invited from firms in India, for the construction and delivery to the 3 State Railways during the official year 1913-1914, of wagons as detailed below:—

(1) To the North-Western Railway—500 four-wheeled covered goods wagons, 5' 6" gauge, body 21' 0" long and 9' 6" wide inside.

(2) To the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—400 covered goods wagons 5' 6" gauge as above.

(3) To the Eastern Bengal Railway—(a) 85 four-wheeled I. C. Jute wagons, 5' 6" gauge 27' 7" long; (b) 150 Jute wagons, 5' 6" gauge, as above but of Sheffield Twinberrow type; and (c) 100 metre gauge bogie I. C. goods wagons, 43 feet long, Sheffield Twinberrow type.

The Tenderers should quote in their Tenders, the Railway or Railways, for which they submit their Tender.

2. The contractors will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except those detailed below:—

Wheels and Axles.
Axle Boxes.
Bearing springs.
Screw Couplings.
Vacuum Brake gear (and also hand brake fittings for Eastern Bengal Railway wagons).
Buffers and Springs.
Drawbars and Springs.

These articles will be supplied by the Railways concerned and are expected to arrive in India by June next.

3. The Wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges.

In the case of the North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons, the Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery. The Eastern Bengal Railway 5' 6" gauge Wagons should be delivered at Neihati. In the case of Eastern Bengal Railway Metre Gauge Wagons, after they have been fitted up at the contractor's yard, they will be taken to pieces and the materials sent to Saraghat over the Eastern Bengal Railway, and there the Wagons finally erected and completed by the contractors and delivered on rails. The materials will be carried free from Sealdah to Saraghat, where the necessary siding and space for erection will be provided by the Railway. The unloading of the materials at Saraghat will be done by the contractors.

4. Delivery of the completed Wagons will be required at the rates noted below, viz.:—

North-Western Railway Wagons at 15 Wagons per week.
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons at 12 Wagons per week.
Eastern Bengal Railway b.g. Wagons at 30 Wagons per week.
Eastern Bengal Railway m.g. Wagons at 20 Wagons per week.

The delivery is to commence six weeks after supply of the Wheels, Axles, etc., to the contractors.

5. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and drawings with full particulars of contract can be obtained as noted below:—

(a) In the case of the North-Western Railway Wagons, from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, N.-W. Ry. Moghulpura, Punjab.

(b) In the case of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons, from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow.

(c) In the case of Eastern Bengal Railway Wagons, from the Agents, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether Tenderer is successful or not.

6. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers should be superscribed "Tenders for State Railway Wagons," and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1913.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tender.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 7th April, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
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1913

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On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay Arab horse aged, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

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On SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 2 p.m (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instucted to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, 39, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and black wood F. P. household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner wagons, side boards, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich carpets, mirror back fancy cabinets, rich table ornaments, terra-cotta and parian figures, wall cabinets, table and hall lamps, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one miniature billiard table, wall lamps, bent wood chairs, writing tables, glass doors, book-presses, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror and panel door almyrahs, silver show cases, teapoys, cane chairs, card tables, etc., etc. The property of Phiroze Hosang Dastur, Esq., late second Prsidency Magistrate.

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BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th April, 1913.

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About 1,200 F.P. bales high class stapled cotton, Bardoli, and Surat.

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The samples for the goods can be seen at Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co's Godown, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.

The goods will be sold in different lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th April, 1913.

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WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A slightly used HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, original price Rs. 500, offered at Rs. 350. Apply Box No. 934, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME BROUGHAM, nearly new with Rubber Tyres, everything in order; also a thorough bred WALER. Owner going home; a reasonable price will be accepted. Apply Box No. 920, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of Furniture, including chairs, tables, curtains, almyrahs, dressing table, and beds, &c. Apply to Box No. 918, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sardegna, 3,225 tons, Captain A Mugis, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Auchenblae, 2,500 tons, Captain G. Mair, will sail to-day for Manchester via Karachi with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Malveru Range, 2,326 tons, Captain A. W. Foxworthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth 12th March with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Ereagh, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Chiltonian, 2,761 tons, Captain R. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne 15th March, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Kyliness, 2,206 tons, Captain J. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne 15th March with a cargo of coal.

The A. Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Gablonz, 4,771 tons, Captain G. Gullhuder, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Trieste, 1st April with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Geo J Todd ..... Spl Scr St
R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 15

African Monarch...2593 Dakers... .....
Bahrein.....1402 Grant.....Arab Strs Ld
Beekbergen.....2447 Hand.....T & Co
Belle of France...2469 Cargill...A Yule and Co
Clan Macphee ...3224 Day .....W & A G Co
Cheltonian.....2761 Jones.....K N & Co
Denofairlie.....3735 Thomson .....K N & Co
Dulwich .....2115 Cobb.....T M & Co
Elsa.....2304 Warsoe.....T M & Co
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Huntsman .... 4928 Goldman .....T M & Co
Hatamet.....2584 Peters.....T M and Co
Kyhness.....2206 Davies... .....
Mombassa.....2787 Lacook .....M M & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis ..... Turkish G Boat
Maloja.....6782 Weeton .....P and O Co
Magdala.....3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Musician.....3047 Richards .....K N & Co
Malvern Range...2826 Foxworthy...K N & Co
Nairung.....2862 McNicoll.....T M & Co
Noor-el-Bahr...212 Nacodo...Muscat...Nacoda
Oceana.....2132 Berzstram .....T M & Co
Oronsay.....2415 Borthwick...T M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen .....
Putiala.....1929 Bamber.....M M & Co
Roath .....2807 Burnand..... .....
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Urlana .....3383 Wilson .....M M & Co
Umzumbi.....2138 Robertson...W & A G & Co
Virawa.....2176 Owen.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Graham	3258	Elliott	...J Finlay & Co		
B Hidalgo	2760	Harbord	...Hull	16-4	J Finlay & Co
C&R Crosby Hall	2596	McMillan	...Liverpool	19-4	K N & Co
D&E Chantala	4949	Diamond	...M M & Co		
F Babristan	229	Hudson	.....M M and Co		
G Hosenee	993	Fanning	...T M & Co		
H Fresident	2097	Schutt	...Durban	17-4	A Strandes & Co
K Bombay Maru	8398	Tozawa	...N Y Kaisha		
M Banca	3794	Potter	...Kobe	19-4	P & O Co
N Auchenblae	2500	Mair	.....	.....	
O Eaton Hall	2380	Dyason	...Philadelphia		K Nixon & Co
P Ostmark	4399	Peter	.....Karachi	14-4	W & A G & Co
Q Moshtari	1817	Hughes	.....	12-4	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Scindia.....3154 Kelso ... ..W and A G and Co
3 Semiramis.....2552 Pavissich.....16-4 ... A L S N Co
4 Montank Point...3079 Care ...Karachi... 16-4...W & A G & Co
5 Shirley.....2192 Stone ... .Antwerp .. 23 4...T M & Co
6 Rinaldo ...2792 Chelton...Hull via K'chi 20 4 . J Finlay & Co
7 Ninive...1863 Pey.....W and A G and Co
8 Serbistan...1350 Choat ...Antwerp...28 4 M M and Co
9 Delta .....4780 Mattin...Shanghai...23-4 P & O Co
10&11 City of Birmingham...4747 Haughen .. Karachi . K N and Co
14 Kassra.....504 King ...Persian Gulf... M M & Co
15 Capri .....2680 Amsgaca .....17-4...R Line
17 Pentakota...2209 Stewart.....M M & Co

P & O Dock

Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gunboat

H W P D

Mahanadi .....549 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Ponani..... .....552 Ahmed..... 16 4..... Bo S N Co

Offside Q

Dwarka.....739 Moxon ...Basreh.....24 4... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
15	Chiltonian ...	Jones	Tyne, Mar 15
	Kyleness.....	Davies.....	Durban, Mar 26
	Wen Range	Foxworthy.	Blyth, Mar 12
	Gablons	Gullhuder..	Trieste, Apl 1

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	St George ..	Francis ...	Ormond Island
	Sardegna	Muzis	Genoa
	Shwedagon ...	Creagh ...	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The British India Co's steamer Neuralia, left Marseilles outward bound on the evening of the 12th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Cameron, arrived in London on the evening of the 14th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Monday, the 14th instant at 11 a.m.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Maritimi Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Kobe on the 14th instant.

A SINKING DREDGER.

The following telegram received yesterday from the Port officer, Calcutta, by the Port officer Bombay is published.

Dredger "Pentland" abandond in sinking condition latitude 19.53 N, longtitude 87.14 E.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

THRING—DE WOLF.—At Neemuch, on the 3rd April, Richard H. D. Thring Colonel, I. A., third son of late Major-General J. E. Thring, Royal Artillery, to Helen Mary, second daughter of the late T. A. de Wolf of Illa Warra, New South Wales.

DEATHS.

BEDFORD.—At Lahore, on the 22nd March, James Dermot Hardy, son of James and Eunice Bedford, born London, December 11th, 1910.

DYER.—At Lucknow, on the 5th April, A. C. Dyer, aged 21 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Oriental Building, 3 p. m.
Iranian Association, Annual General Meeting, Hornby-road, 6-15.
Bombay Insolvency Court and Urgent Chamber work, before the Hon. the Chief Justice, High Court, 11-30.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Oval.
Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby-road, 4 p. m.
Salle Francaise: Mr. P. R. Chichgar, on Charity and its Organisation, 6-45 p. m. Chairman: Mr. Casanova, Consul-General for Portugal.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"Maidania," Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: A man who embitters his life by his tongue holds himself as a worthless thing.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the outward Mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Maloja" leaves Bombay Harbour on Saturday next, at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

'G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20

The Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) leaves Victoria Terminus, 15 minutes ealier, from the 1st March.

Postal Express for Punjab ... *
do do for Calcutta ... *
do do for Madras ... *
* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Figott, C.I.E., V.D, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, 8. B. and C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Soldiers are Coming ..... Eilenberg
Overture ...	Italiana in Algeri ... Rossini
Valse	The Honeymoon .. Waldteufel
Selection ...	All the Girls ..... Williams
Two-Step ...	Alexander's Ragtime Band..... Berlin
Gavotte	The Way to the Heart ..... Lincke
Serenade ...	Sizilietta ..... Blon
Selection ...	The Chocolate Soldier ..... Strauss
March	Everybody's doing it..... Berlin

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Through Boks & Bars..E. Urbach
Overture ...	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
a Bolero ...	Petit ..... H. Ravina
b Polka de Concert	Les Chanteurs Hongrois..... Michiels
Grand Selection	I. Lombardi ..... Verdi
Valse	Rhein Sagen ..... Gung'l
Selection ...	The Arcadians ..... Monckton
Polka	Trotzkopfchen ..... Faust

A JAIN BARRISTER.—An afternoon entertainment was held at Lalbag, Bhuleshwar by the Jain Association of India, to meet Mr. Makanji Joothabhai Mehta, barrister-at-law. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, who presided, congratulated the Jain Community on their educated young men, among whom Mr. Mehta could be reckoned as an honourable addition. Mr. Mehta thanked Mr. Lallubhai and the Jain Association for their kindly appreciation and for the entertainment given in his honour.

RAM NAVAMI.

The Banks and public offices were closed yesterday on account of the Hindu holiday, Ram Navami, the birth-day of Shri Ramchandraji, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu, born about three thousand years ago, to destroy the evil spirit, Ravan, a tyrant ruler of Lunka (the modern Ceylon). In all the Hindu temples, specially those devoted to Ramchandraji, the "Ramayan" was read and explained to the congregation. The "Ramayan" amongst other things, describes most graphically the war between Ram and Ravana, which ends in the death of the latter.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 15.

Many dust-storms are reported from the central parts of the country, but practically no rain has been associated with them. The usual showers have continued in Assam.

Forecast: No large change.

Earthquake Report: A slight local shock was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 1 hour 34 minutes this morning.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Lahore. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab and at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear in the north Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Ratnagiri, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—A few thunderstorms are reported from south Malabar and the Coromandal coast; but the associated precipitation is insignificant. Some dust-storms have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Some dust or thunder-storms are possible in the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.

The Bombay Committee for Ahmednagar Famine Relief have received the following further contributions towards their funds:—Previous total Rs. 43,765-2-3. The Ahmednagar Famine Relief Fund, Poona, (1st instalment), Rs. 3,000; Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co.'s Mills, Rs. 854-2; from 'One Anna Fund', started by the 'Gujarati', Rs. 474-7; the Trustees of the late Mr Odhavjee Luckmidas (2nd instalment) Rs. 275; the office staff of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co., Rs. 211-8; Mr. Howard Bullough through Mr. H R Greaves Mr Charles Whavell through Mr H R Greaves, Messrs. Joseph Sykes Brothers, through Mr H R Greaves, and Messrs Rustom Proctor and Co. through Mr H R Greaves, each Rs. 150; Mr Jethalal Govindji, Rs. 125; Mr Ghelabhai Amerchand, Rs. 100; through Mr D D Kanga, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Rs 90; through Messrs K N Mahale, and D N Pavri, Rs. 76, Messrs E Spinner and Co., Rs. 50, Mr A Durst, Rs 34; Mr Mulji Damodar, Mr Rodhalal Roorkee and Messrs Menesse and Co, Rs. 25, through Mr Bhau Rs. 24-4-6, through Mr Ramanlal Yajnik Rs. 23-8; through Mr Meghji Vallabhdas, Rs 22-8; the office staff of the Sholapur Mill, Bombay, Rs. 17; Mr Navnichandra R Mehta, Rs. 15; the Manager "Tatvavivechak Press," Rs. 15; through Prof B J G Shashtri, Elphinstone College, Rs. 13-4; through Mr Despande, Tatvavnichak Press, Rs 12-8; Mr Dorabji Sorabji Ghewala, Rs 12; Mr Sitaram Jaigopal, Shawl Merchant, Rs 11; Mr Sudam Balaji Kangutkar, Mr R3 Mehta, Solicitor, Mr Dinshaw K Daji, Solicitor, Mr Bhaurao Sawant, in memory of the late Mr Rambhau Vikhale, through Mr V N Kale and through Mr G V Hardikar, Hyderabad, each Rs 10, through Mr V R Joshi, Rs 8-8; through Mr Gopalrao Clerk, Amrutanjan Department, Rs 8; Shri Karunesh Printing Press, Rs 7-8; through Mr Kapadia, Rs 6; through Mr B R Divetia, Rs 5-7; Mr Darabshaw Manekji Limdivala, Dr Y M Sanzgiri, Messrs Mahale and Co., Shet Dayabhai Jagjiwandas, Shet Badroodin Ahmedji, Mr Mangesh V. Rajadhyaksha, Accountant, Mr Edulji Rustomji Dadachanji, Baroda, and Mr Mohanlal J Barot, Rajkot, each Rs 5. Sums less than rupees five amounting to Rs. 10-14. Total up-to-date Rs. 50,042-8-9.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April		h. m.		ft.	in.
Tues.....	15	m	5 15		23	6
			6 54	a	25	9
Wed.....	16	m	6 58		24	2
			8 6	a	26	5
Thurs.....	17	m	8 25		25	5
			9 3	a	27	2
Fri	18	m	9 27		26	10
			4 11	a	25	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	April		h. m.		ft.	in
Tues.....	15	m	0 5		21	5
			11 31	a	18	5
Wed.....	16	m	1 35		20	4
			1 8	a	18	5
Thurs.....	17	m	2 32		18	10
			2 25	a	17	11
Fri	18	m	3 14		17	5
			3 23	a	17	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 22m.	do 6h. 56m
16 (Wed)	do 6h. 22m.	do 6h. 56m
17 (Thurs)	do 6h. 21m	do 6h. 56m
18 (Friday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 6h. 57m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, April 18th 11h. 9-2m. p.m. Full Moon, 21st, 3h, 2 7m. a. m. Last Quarter, 28th 11h. 39-2m. a.m. New Moon, May 6th, 1h. 54-3m p.m.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

ELLER...

The Ellerm... Commander C... noon with the ... Medical inspectio... place at the Ballar...

KARACHI T...

Haines, Lt J B

BOMBAY TO M...

Boggs, Miss
Hoyle, Mr H
Hoyle, Mrs
James, Miss Marion
Kaye, Mr E

Ka...
Roth...
Rothf...
Thornil...

KARACHI TO MARSEIL...

Andrew, Miss
McNabb, Mrs

Murray, Lt C...
Radclyffe, M...

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Beavers, Mrs and child
Black, Mr
Black, Mrs and 3 children
Bobart, Miss
Burbridge, Mr Graham
Burbridge, Mrs and 3 childrrn
Cook, Miss
Couch Miss
Cuerdon, Mrs
Cuerdon, Miss
Cuerdon, Miss
Dickson, Miss
Fergusson, Lieut
Fors, Miss
Gibbon, Mr Fitz
Graves, Mr E
Haig, Mrs P B nurse and 2 infts

Mary Ellena, Sis...
Margaret, Sister
Mackay, Mr
McHoey, Mr C
McHoey, Mrs
McLeod, Miss
Renton, Miss E L
Sefton, Mrs and inft
Sunderland, Mrs E
Teale, Miss C
Thorpe, Rev
Thorpe, Mrs and 3 children
Troup, Mr R S
Troup, Mrs nurse, 2 children and inft
Wiles, Mr
Wiles, Mrs child and inft

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL

Barrie, Mrs
Barrie, Miss
Barrie, Miss
Barrie, Miss
Bell, Major R L
Bell, Mrs nurse and inft
Crummey, Mrs
Crummey, Miss P
Crummey, Miss

Dignasse, Mrs E D
Donovan, Miss T
Harris, Miss
Islaywood Miss
Mills, Mr W H
Mill, Mrs and inft
Richardson, Mrs St. J.
Richardson, Miss
Strip, Miss M

BOMBAY TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Brown, Mr C
Coggan, Mrs and child
Crosbie, Mr
Crosbie, Mrs
Crosbie, Miss
Crosbie, Master
Fisher, Capt H
Fry, Brig-Gen C J
Fry, Mrs
Gordon, Lt-Col R, C I E,
Hodgson, Miss G M
Ireland, Mr S G de C
Ireland, Mrs child

and inft
Lee, Mr C
McLeish, Mr A
McLaren, Mr W D
Mercer, Ms L
Moreton, Mr N M
Mumford, Mr C A
Mumford, Mrs
Powell, Mr H B
Reid, Mrs H W K
Richardson, Mr A W
Rockfort, Mrs W
Boyd and maid
Twist, Mrs
Whiphan, Miss

KARACHI TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Allis, Mr T P
Carruthers, Mrs J B

PER S. S. "SEMIRAMIS" APRIL 16.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer s. s. "Semiramis" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 3. The Medical Inspection of the Soloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 3 to-day at 3-30 p.m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Desinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, to-day 2-30 p.m. sharp.

Anderson, Genl A D
Bagley, Miss
Barry, Major W T
Beaman, Hon Justice Mr
Bridwood, Mr and Mrs E M and infant
Bruce, Hay, Capt and Mrs C J
Brunnschweiler, Mr
Burns, Mr C H
Burness, Mr
Burgin, Mr V
Butcher, Revd L B
Buxton, Miss
Carlyle, Sir Robort
Carlyle, Lady
Campbell, Mrs A
Chamier, Miss
Chess, Mr S
Clubwalla, Mr S C
Coaker, Capt V A
Cochran, Capt L A
Cole, Col and Mrs H W G
Cotardo, Mr Th
Crook, Miss
Davies, Mrs A L and infant
Davies, Capt C T
Darabsett, Mr B N
Das, Mr C C
Dixon, Mrs T H and infant
Dorabji, Mrs P
Dubash, Mrs
Farren, Lt R H
Fawsett, Revd J L
Fell, Capt A E H
Ferdinand, Miss
Fitzpatrick, Revd M
Findlay Shirras, Mr and Mrs G
Fitzgerald, Mr A G
Forrester Walker, Mrs
Frerichs, Mr and Mrs
Gantzer, Miss R
Gibbs, Major and Mrs A A
Graves Law, Mrs H D
Guyon, Major J S.
Hallum' Mr E W
Hotman, Mr and Mrs W C, and 2 Children
Horn, Mr F
Horsfall, Miss M
Hornor, Lt F H F
Hukh, Mrs S H
Jackson, Miss Bell
Jackli, Mr F
Kerr, Mr and Mrs N
Kirkpatrick, Mr E
Lawyer, Mr K N
Mackichen, Revd and Mrs
Marchant, Mrs H
Macfarlane, Mr
Maller, Mr and Mrs T C, and 2 children
Maitland, Mrs
Marshall, Mr W R
McEwen, Mr B C
Mintoft, Lt T C
Mulcahy, Revd Fr
Nara, Mrs, and 2 children
Nott, Mrs A H
Normand, Capt S R
Oakes, Mr and Mrs Geo and infant
Orfanidi, Mr G K
Osborne, Mr and Mrs E R
Parson, Mr H T
Pitman, Miss A
Powell, Miss H M
Prichard, Mrs B R S
Pring, Miss Dr O E
Potuschnik, Miss A
Ram, Mr J B
Rawlinson, Mr and Mrs H G and inft
Roberts, Mr W
Robertson, Mr B E
Sanders, Major G A F
Slingsby, Capt T W
Smith, Miss L
Stuart Roffey, Mr and Mrs E
Swan, Mr H T
Tonner, Col T A
Tollinton, Mrs
Tomlinson, Mrs A
Tomlinson, Miss
Thompson, Mr E B
Trood, Mr Wm
Vere, Mr P H
Vitalis, Miss H J
Waite- Mr M
Ward, Col and Mrs G A
Watson, Mr L P
Wilkin, Mr R
Williamson, Mr H
Wood, Col and Mrs H J

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Mar. 1912, in India and in England, amounted to £22,571,333, and was held in the following form —

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15)	4,000,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England.....	1,620,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.....	1,005,634
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 31st Mar. 1913 (Market price on 31st Mar. 1913)	15,945,669
Total ...	22,571,333

DALE'S DUBBIN
MAKES WATER RUN OFF AS
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS R...
LIKE RAIN OFF A DUCK'S BACK.
SOFTENS, PRESERVES AND PUTS NEW LIFE INTO LEATHER
...DUNSTABLE, ENGLAND.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

MOTORISTS

For Your Consideration!

—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,
53, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.
Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG
is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.
Sold in Tins only.
The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to
Use KEATING'S POWDER

...Sellers.
...1-2—3-4d
...April-May—
...Sellers.
...minal.
...8 1-2—1d.
...May—Sellers.
...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
...he decline.
...C & F
...14 2 1-4 unchgd.
...April-Aug.—Sellers.
...C & F
...mbay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd,
...nts ... April—Value.
...Unchanged and remains ex-

...OMBAY MARKETS.

...AY EVENING.] [15TH Apr. 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th & 13th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	64	73,003
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	65	78,408

The Banks and Markets are closed to-day for a Public holiday, Ramnavami.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

There was a further small decline in futures in the American Markets yesterday. Spot cotton in New York was 10 points lower, and in New Orleans 1-16 lower. The local market is closed for a Hindu holiday (Ramanavami.) Prices are easier and we quote fine Broach April Rs. 305-6, fine Khamgaon Akola May Rs. 281, and good Sawginned Dharwar May Rs. 298. There is no business doing.

TWO DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	16,784	bales.
Wheat	42,108	cwts.
Linseed	45,924	"
Rapeseed	15,634	"
Gingellyseed ...	1,267	"
Poppyseed	10,991	"
Groundnuts... ...	1,236	"
Castorseed	12,239	"
Rice	2,844	"
Myrabollams. ...	3,397	"
Cottonseed	21,953	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	2,236	"
Jowar	5,100	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	1,523	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 14.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	12,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ...	22,000
Exports to Continent ...	3,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·40—10
Future Cotton at New York May	11·78— 6
Future Cotton at New York July	11·78— 5
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Quiet
Tone Market at closing Futures	do

General Tone of Market :—
Declined on bearish private crop reports and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 14.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 7-16 1-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ...	12·30— 3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July.	12·19— 3
Opening tone of Market—	Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 14.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ...	Quiet and closed quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ...	Quiet
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian. ...	do
Total Day's Sales ...	6,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export ...	0 "
Sales of Surats	nil
Total Day's Imports ...	nil
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	10·00
Mid-American at Liverpool ...	6·87—
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C.	

Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·56	6·59
May-June...	6·55	6·58
June-July...	6·53	6·56
July-Aug....	6·49	6·53
Aug.-Sept...	6·38	6·41
Sept.-Oct....	6·24	6·27
Oct.-Nov....	6·15	6·18
Nov.-Dec....	6·12	6·15
Dec.-Jan....	6·11	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

Manchester piece goods market—Firm with no particular activity. Grey shirtings medium are easier with less enquiry. There is fair enquiry for shirting dhooties.

LONDON, Apr. 14.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-June—Ldn.	done 41 3 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ... Apl.-May—Antwerp ...	... 46 10 1-2 "
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Antwerp	... 41 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—	... ...
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ..Apr—	£ 24 10-0,,
do ... May-June—	£ 24- 5-0,,
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	148500 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...Apl.-May—Hamburg...	67 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	.....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Antwerp ...	50 6 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apl.-May—Antwerp ...	52 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	Nom.
Do. Jamba Red— ...	do
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Firm
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. Apl.-May—Hull ...	£6-11-6 "
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Quiet
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apl.—London.	.....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apl.-May—London...	33 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apl.-May—London...	38 9 "
Do. Club No. 2 ..Apl.-May—London ...	39 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Apl.-May—London—	Nom.
Do. Tone of Market at Close.	.....
Do. South Australian ...Apl-May	36 6
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. do	38 3
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ...	7 5 5-8
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports....	.....

LONDON, Apr. 14.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr-May	Sellers 9 8 1-4 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent F. O. B. H'burg. May	9 9 3-4,,
,, Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet.
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13	"
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) May-June—13	"
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May	12 6 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June	12 6 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr.	12 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May	13 6 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June...	13 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market	.....

LONDON, Apr. 14.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 2 1-4
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta.July-Dec.	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi,June	11 3 3-4
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	11
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.- May...	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June..	12 2 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May...	13
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi June...	12 3 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec...	12 0 3-4
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Apr. 14.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	69 17 6
,, Best English Selected.	75 17 6
,, Braziers	82 0 0
,, Tone of Market ...	Firm
Hard Spelter	21 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	214 17 6
Yellow Metal ...	7
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11 15 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 6 0
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 6 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 0
Lead Pig English	18 10 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	.....
Silver, Spot	27 9-16
,, 2 months hence ...	27 3-4
Tone of Market— ...	Steady

LONDON, Apr 14.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 9-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 3-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Steady.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	.....
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 86 1-2f
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 75
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90
Sterling loan	£ 90
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 1-2
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	.....
Exchange on India 20 Days Sight ...	1 3 27-32
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20 49
New york (Demand Bills) dls ...	4·87
Interest day to day loans	3 1-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	3 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 3-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-2

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 15.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	6,000 bales.
Tone of Market ...	Steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool.	G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·56	6·59
May-June...	6·55	6·58
June-July...	6·53	6·56
July-Aug....	6·49	6·53
Aug.-Sept...	6·38	6·41
Sept.-Oct....	6·24	6·27
Oct.-Nov....	6·15	6·18
Nov.-Dec....	6·12	6·15
Dec.-Jan....	6·11	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 15.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—500 tons manganese ore, S. Smidt and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Chantala s—16,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli. Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Serbistan s—1,600 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 15.

S s Roath from Cardiff, Agents, T. Morrison and Co ; 5,864 tons coal, 200 sacks coal tarred, 80 bags coal tarred.

S s African Monarch from Rangoon, Agents, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 82,311 bags rice.

S s Musician from Mauritius, Agents, K. Nixon and Co ; 58,032 bags sugar.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations! Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ANÆMIA.

Its Consequences and its Cure.

There is no doubt that anæmia (bloodlessness) causes more suffering than any other complaint, for it is not only a special condition by itself, but is associated with many diseases. Among its most objectionable symptoms are the pale complexion languor, weakness, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, headaches and giddiness, noises in the ear, spots before the eyes, indigestion, constipation, faintness, and a host of purely nervous and often alarming symptoms.

Iron, it is now known, will not cure anæmia. The remedy must be in the form of food. Discussing what is needed under such conditions, a physician, writing in "The Medical Press and Circular, states : "Sanatogen has strengthened the physicians' hand a hundredfold. The wonders brought about by this preparation are no less manifold than amazing."

He adds: "Patients, who have grown thin as the result of chronic maladies, put on flesh at the rate of one or two pounds a week, or even more in some instances, when taking Sanatogen. At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks. That this last-mentioned result is due to an increase of red blood corpuscles has been shown by repeated and skilled examinations"

With the increase of the red blood corpuscles, all the above-mentioned symptoms disappear.

Thousands of medical men have testified to the value of Sanatogen in anæmia. Among them may be mentioned the Private Physician to the Czar of Russia, who writes: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HONGKONG MARKET REPORT.

The following market report is dated Hong-Kong, March 28 :—

(From 11th to 27th March 1913)

Opium :—It is reported that there is a combine between the importers as regards sale of opium to the Chinese dealer, and, with the exception of three firms, all other firms have joined in this combine. It is believed that this is a good step taken by the importing firms.

Bengal opium :—Market ruled rather firm, but the sales are reported in only 80 chests, of Patna old at dols. 3,125 to 3,200 per chest. Clearances show some satisfaction that is of about 1 chest of Patna new, 1,143 chests of Patna old, 9 chests of Benares new, and 2 chests of Benares old, in all about 126 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 22,801 chests, comprising of 234 chests of Patna new, 1,836 chests of Patna old, 436 chests of Benares new, 295 chests of Benares old. Sold but uncleared stock is of about 685 chests comprising of 63 chests of Patna new, 454 chests of Patna old, 99 chests of Benares new and 69 chests of Benares old. Closing quotations: —Patna new dols 3,350, Patna old dols 3,200, Benares new dols 3,400, Benares old dols 3,250.

Malwa opium :—Ruled firm, and sales are reported in Old about 100 Chests at dols. 3050 to 3150 per picul. Clearance of about 101 Chests. Unsold stock, about 1185 Chests. Sold but uncleared Stock, about 105 Chests. Closing quotations :—Malwa New dols. 3000 to 3100. Malwa Old dols. 3100 to 3200.

Cotton :—Market ruled steady, and sales are reported of about 200 bales at dols. 28 to 31 per picul.

Yarn :—Owing to the dull state of market in the interior, business in No. 10s. was very limited. Sales during the fortnight reported as under :—100 bales Assur Virjee, No. 10s. at dols 133 per bale ; 250 bales Bowreah, No. 12s. at dols. 132 1-2 per bale ; 150 bales Coronation, No. 12s. at dols. 134 1-2 per bale ; 200 bales China, No. 12s. at dols. 135 per bale ; 200 bales, China No. 20s at dols. 147 per bale ; 100 bales City of Bombay, 20s. at dols. 137 per bale; 150 bales City of Bombay, No. 20s. at dols. 160 per bale; 100 bales Connaught, No 10s. at dols. 127 ; 150 bales Currimbhoy, No. 12s at dols. 137 per bale ; 100 bales Cresent, No 12s at dols. 148 ; 150 bales Dunbar No 12s at dols. 136 per bale; 50 bales Empress old No 10s at dols 123 per bale; 100 bales Empress new No 10s at dols 130 per bale 200 bales Fazulbhoy No 12s at dols. 139 per bale; 200 bales Fazulbhoy, No 20s at dols. 155 per bale; 50 bales Hope, No 12s at dols. 130 per bale; 50 bales Jubilee, No 12s at dols. 130 per bale; 100 bales Kohinoor No 20s at dols. 151 per bale; 200 bales Moon No 20s at dols. 147 per bale; 100 bales Pabaney No 10s at dols. 127 per bale; 250 bales Pabaney No 10s at dols. 137 per bale; 150 bales Phoenix No 10s at dols 137 per bales 100 bales Phoenix No 20s at dols. 152 per bale; 50 bales Sassoon No 20s at dols. 149 per bale; 50 bales Union No 10s at dols. 137 per bale; 50 bales Union No 20s at dols. 149 per bales In all about 3,350 bales comprising of 750 bales of No. 10s—1,550 bales of No. 12s.—and 1,050 bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 29,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock about 19,000 bales.

Local Yarn :—Sales are reported of about 400 bales of No. 12s at 137 1-2 dols. per bale.

Japanese Yarn. :—Sales are reported of about 400 bales of No. 20s. at 157dols. to 161 per bale.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

The share market continued very dull and quiet with business passing on a purely retail scale.

The jute market was firm but quiet, the nominal value being 69 8 while the gunny market was dull and unsettled, and owing to the action of secondhand holders, the quotations continue very irregular. The monthly returns of jute imports into Calcutta show a total for March of 2,189,558 maunds against 2,34',989 maunds for March, last year, and 3,241,066 for February. This year's total for the complete nine months of the present season is 4,314,742 maunds against 400,864 maunds last year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1650
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1700
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	2
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	12⅝
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	775
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	720
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	545
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2187½
China ...	1000	1000	...	740
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1452½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	108⅔
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1115
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Daaid ...	450	250	10	491⅔
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	510
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	492½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1680
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	375
God Mobur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	50
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamabed Mfg ...	250	250	5	150
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	680⅔
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1250
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	772½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1390
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1380
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3202½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	190
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	1025
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	150
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon ...	1000	1000	...	1100
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	815
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	1420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4900
S Mahratta ...	250	250	15	75
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1310
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	117½
Swan ...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	125	1742½
Textile	500	500	120	1425
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	4 0
do ...	500	500	Nil	637
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p c.	155
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankua ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 p. c.	95
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burma T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	585
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	184½
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	2 p. c.	175½
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	100	20	20
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	930
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	212½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	275
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	33
Empire of I. L. A...	500	100	30 p. c.	120
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	300
Jones Fans Supply Co	10	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	50
Karachi Landing ...	200	75	12	174
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Maraland P. ics and Co ... ...O	100	100	4 p. c.	101
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	...
Napier Hotel Co..	100	100	...	72
Oriental Govt. L A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	...
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	340
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	6
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	35
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	83
Sircar Carbonic Gas Co... ...	100	100	5	20x d
Scindy and Co ...	100	100	...	91
Tata I. St. Co. O.	75	85	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	101
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	223
Telephone Co	5	50	30 p. c	176
Treacher and Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2	212
	500	500	yr. 30	62
				437

ADDRESS

TELEGRAPHIC "LEACHWEB"

LEACH & WEBORNY'S

VIENNA PROCESS

THE PREMIER FIRM IN INDIA.

Chemical Cleaning!
Dry Cleaning! and Dyeing!

BOMBAY.

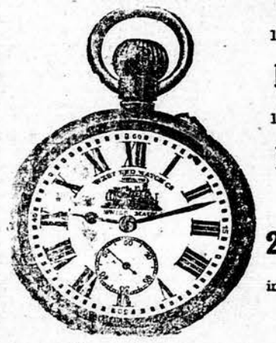
Managing Proprietor,
A. SYDNEY SMITH

NE PLUS ULTRA

MOURNING ORDERS
Returned in two or three days if sent direct to LEACH & WEBORNY.

THE "MATCHLESS"

ANTI-MAGNETIC KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.



18" Size from **Rs. 10.**

16" Size from **Rs. 11.**

Over **200,000.** in use in India.

REMEMBER THE NAME MATCHLESS.

This watch is the product of 25 years' insistent endeavour to provide an accurate reliable timekeeper at the lowest possible price.

UNRIVALLED FOR PRICE, APPEARANCE & RELIABILITY.

18" medium size. Catalogues free on demand.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
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SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BYCULLA INSTITUTE vs. SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

The well-known capacity of the average military team for playing a vastly improved game, when it comes to a tournament, was illustrated yesterday afternoon in the match between the Sherwood Foresters and the Byculla Institute. These sides have met frequently during the season, and on no occasion have the military been able even to draw with their opponents. Yesterday, however, the Foresters were seen at the top of their form; and with the Railway team particularly off colour, the military, by hustling tactics and active initiative, contrived to win the game. The first half passed without a score by either side, the Railwaymen having perhaps a slight advantage in the exchanges. In the second moiety the military scored twice in rapid succession, and though the Byculla Institute scored a lucky goal soon after, they seemed incapable of getting on even terms.

For the winners, Thompson at centre-half played an exceptionally fine game, and Harrison, as usual, was full of go. Morrison at inside right scored both the goals obtained by his side, and frequently showed up, making quick rushes which threatened danger to the opposing goal.

The teams lined out as follows:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS—Goal, Ward; backs, Stone, Street and Shirley; halves, Miller, Thompson and Deane; forwards, Randell, Morris, Hill, Foxon, and Harrison.

BYCULLA INSTITUTE.—Goal, Jones; backs, Clifford and Palwanker; halves. McMullen, Mungavin, and Eagle; forwards, Delair, Edwards, Crawley, Major, and Wilson.

REFEREES:—Messrs. Elliot and Moir.

THE GAME.

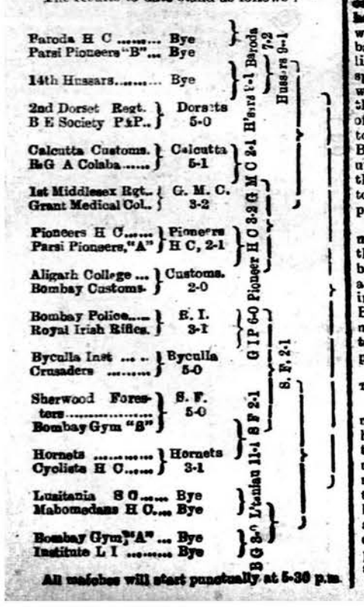
The G. I. P. came away with a rush, and Wilson getting into the circle, the ball went to Crawley who hit behind. Up and down play followed for a short time, the respective left wing forwards being given off-side in turn. The G. I. P. got inside the circle, and Mungavin hit behind. Delair missed the ball twice, and allowed it to trickle out. The G. I. P. secured a short corner, Crawley stopped the ball, and Edwards put in a hot shot, which just missed the goal. From the "25" bully, the ball went behind again. For some time the ball continued to pass out over the side-line. The Sherwoods getting away, "sticks" against Eagle enabled Harrison to take a shot, which rose shoulder-high and just missed. A "kick" against Eagle gave the Sherwoods further opportunities. They located themselves in their opponents' half for some time. Mungavin made a bad mistake, and the ball raced in toward the G. I. P. goalkeeper. Jones attempted to use his stick instead of kicking clear, and a short corner resulted. Then the G. I. P. began to warm up and attacked for a time, but the Sherwoods were soon back. Palwanker showed up again and again with long, clean drives. The Railway seemed to find difficulty in getting away, the Military putting up a safe, active defence. Eventually some clever passing tactics saw Major put in a high shot which Ward, the Military goalkeeper, saved in style. Then the Military getting away with a rush, Harrison took the ball down, and a corner was secured. The Military very nearly scored. The Railway forward line got going, and Delair putting in a pass, Edwards shot hard and true, Ward getting his right foot to the ball saved splendidly. The Sherwoods came away, and took up the attack. Palwanker defended well, but "sticks" against him saw Harrison of the Sherwoods get into the circle. Jones ran out again and did not distinguish himself, the Military only just failing to score. Then the Railway had a turn. Delair passed in and Edwards getting well inside lost his stick at the critical moment. The first half passed without a score by either side.

The second moiety opened with the Sherwoods attacking. Randell got inside the circle, and took a shot, but not only hit the ball behind, but also gave "sticks." Eventually the Sherwoods drew first blood, Morris shooting in at close quarters (1—0). Play had been in progress for five minutes in the second half. Almost immediately the Sherwoods rushed the ball down again and Morris once more touched it in (2—0). Then the G. I. P. getting away, Wilson made a nice run down the wing, and passed to Major. That player, however, was badly fouled in the circle, and tumbled head over heels. The G. I. P. continued to press, and sticks against a Sherwood player kept them up. The Military, however, were soon away again, and Morris almost scored once more. At last the Railwaymen came up, and some in-and-out passing resulted in Edwards getting a shot. The ball, with a certain amount of spin on it, went to Ward waist high. He got his hand to it all right, but the ball twisted into the goal (1—2). Up-and-down play followed, the ball travelling rapidly. The Railwaymen got up again, and a long hit by Delair travelled right across without being touched. Ward hit the ball behind, and the G. I. P. were given a short corner. Then the Military getting away with no less than three men off-side sailed gaily on and almost scored.

The game ended:—

Sherwood Foresters.....2 goals.
Byculla Institute.....1 goal.

The results to date stand as follows:—


Baroda H C ..... Bye
Parsi Pioneers "B"... Bye
14th Hussars..... Bye
2nd Dorset Regt. B E Society P&P.. Dorsets 5-0
Calcutta Customs. R&G A Colaba..... Calcutta 5-1
1st Middlesex Regt. Grant Medical Col.. G. M. C. 3-2
Pioneers H C..... Parsi Pioneers, "A" Pioneers H C, 2-1
Aligarh College ... Bombay Customs. Customs. 2-0
Bombay Police..... Royal Irish Rifles. R. I. 3-1
Byculla Inst ... .. Crusaders ..... Byculla 5-0
Sherwood Foresters ..... Bombay Gym "B" S. F. 5-0
Hornets ..... Cyclists H C..... Hornets 3-1
Lusitania S C..... Mahomedans H C.... Bye
Bombay Gym "A" ... Institute L I ..... Bye
Baroda 7-2
Hussars 0-1
H'land 1-1
M C 2-1
Pioneer H C 3-2
G I P 6-0
S. F. 2-1
Bye
Bye
Bye
Bye
Bye
Bye
Bye
Bye

All matches will start punctually at 5-30 p.m.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

His Highness the Rajasaheb of Dhrangadra arrived at Bhavnagar yesterday morning. Lieut. Zoravarsinghji and the Customs Commissioner went to Dhola to conduct His Highness to Bhavnagar. His Highness was received by Maharaja Bhavsinghji and a number of prominent officers and elite of the State. A Guard of Honour presented arms, and the State band played the national anthem. A salute of eleven guns was fired. After the usual formalities of greeting and garlanding, the guests accompanied by the Maharaja Saheb drove in a four-in-hand to Panwadi bungalow escorted by the Imperial Lancers. The route to Panwadi was decorated.

One of the umpires who are acting in the Aga Khan Tournament remarked the other evening on the fact that the Baroda team not only play with their feet bare, but they speak and understand only Gugerati or Hindustani. It is useless for an umpire to give them orders in English. With this one may contract the following paragraph which appears in a London paper:—Counsel in an action concerning the teaching of Irish at Belfast Assizes declared that the compulsory use of Irish had been forced into football. He quoted from rules published at Ballinasloe, on the borders of Roscommon and Galway, that any player in a football match speaking anything but Irish would be treated as though guilty of a foul, and a free kick would be given against him. For a third offence he would be ordered off the field. Even the referee must speak Irish no matter to whom he was talking. "Imagine," said counsel, "a player getting a kick. If he says 'D—' he has a free kick given against him, and if he repeats it three times, he is ordered off."

Superintendents Wilson and Marcus Cox of the Calcutta Excise Department, on receipt of information that certain members of the Jewish community were engaged in the unlawful manufacture of an alcoholic wine commonly known as "Khadoosh," proceeded the other afternoon to 10, Lower Chitpore Road and instituted a search, with the result that over a hundred bottles of the liquor were recovered from the possession of an elderly Jew named Irphail Pasha. The officers also seized the implements used in the manufacture of the wine, and have instituted legal proceedings against the accused who asserts that the liquor was manufactured for the feast of the Passover, which takes place on the 20th instant.

A man named Mohamed Syed Khan Manji Sheik Osman, and two dandies of a boat plying for hire at Kidderpore Docks, were a few days ago charged in the Court of Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, with being possessed of twenty-four seers of opium on the night of the 2nd instant, at Tukta Ghat, without having a license. The prosecution story was that officers on a police boat saw accused making towards an out-going vessel. The manji declined to halt when ordered to do so and began to pull in the opposite direction. The police boat followed and after an exciting chase, covering a distance of about four miles, succeeded in overtaking the men. Seeing that capture was inevitable the accused at first dropped a large dealwood case into the river. It immediately sank, and the authorities presume it contained opium. They then endeavoured to dump into the river two other smaller cases, but the police managed to secure them. These cases contained twenty-four seers of contraband opium worth about Rs. 1,000. After the examination of witnesses, the case was adjourned.

A pathetic incident, says the "Times of Ceylon," is reported to have taken place at the Colombo General Cemetery on the occasion of the funeral of a passenger, named Robert Noblett, who died on board a Norddeutecher Lloyd steamer while in harbour. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. James St. J. Lambourn, step-brother of the deceased, also a passenger by the German steamer, and at the conclusion of the ceremony he collapsed and fainted at the grave side. The two step-brothers were returning to England after a health trip to Australia taken for the benefit of Mr. Lambourn, who was recovering from a serious operation. On the homeward voyage Mr. Noblett was taken ill with pneumonia and died shortly after the vessel's arrival at Colombo. The deceased was a member of the Church of England, but through a misunderstanding a Presbyterian minister was asked to officiate at the funeral service. When the mourners arrived at the cemetery it was too late to rectify the mistake, and the deceased's step-brother accordingly borrowed a cassock and himself conducted the sevice.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BETTER MEMORIES

The shop walker held in his hand a woman's bag, which he was about to pass into safe keeping. It had just been picked up on the counter, and the question was whether its owner had proceeded to another department or whether she had left the shop. The matter was soon settled. In a moment she was back, had smilingly identified her property and had gone with these words: "I never really lose my bag, for if I leave it about I always know where I put it." "Do you think that the fact that women and their pockets have been divorced for many a long year has strengthened the feminine memory?" the shop walker was asked, and the reply was in the affirmative. "Of course, we jog their recollection for them," he said. "In all those departments in which customers are likely to put their bags down, such as the costumes and millinery, and particularly the millinery, special attendants gives them words of warning, not that they are liable to forget them altogether, but because of the chance of light-fingered persons being about ready to pilfer when there is no one looking. But, considering how women must rely upon their handbags for carrying everything portable—money, handkerchiefs, toilette adjuncts and the like—it is surprising how few derelicts we discover.

The manufacturers help them to remember. There are bags that dangle from the little finger and bags with hand straps, bags that hang round the neck, and here is a bag that is part of a shoe—a little pocket, in fact, that will hold a few sovereigns. But women, as a rule, prefer to trust their memories, and I am sure they are learning to do so with perfect safety to their possessions."

THE QUEEN AND SILK WEAVING.

The Queen is just now, it is stated, very much interested in certain measures which have been submitted to her Majesty likely to contribute towards the rival and development of English silk weaving and the manufacture of brocades. During the past twelve months her Majesty has availed herself of many opportunities to visit private and public exhibitions held in these connections, and the support of prominent personages, which has been freely enlisted, should ensure the success of the plans submitted.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

The Prime Minister took occasion on March 24 to reiterate and amplify his recent statement regarding the liabilities of this country in the event of a European war. In the course of the debate on the Address, remarks the "Times," Lord Hugh Cecil mentioned the existence of a general belief that Great Britain was under some undisclosed obligation in certain contingencies to despatch a military force for operations on the Continent, and Mr. Asquith then interjected a clear denial of the existence of any such obligation. The question was put in a still more precise form by Mr. King, and was met with an exact and comprehensive reply which should silence all rumours of this nature. The country, Mr. Asquith said, "is not under any obligation not public and known to Parliament which compels them to take part in any war. In other words if war arises between European Powers, there are no unpublished agreements which will restrict or hamper the freedom of the Government, or of Parliament, to decide whether or not Great Britain should participate in a war." The use, Mr. Asquith concluded, "that would be made of the naval or military forces, if the Government and Parliament decided to take part in a war, is for obvious reasons not a matter about which public statements can be made beforehand. This frank and conclusive statements was received by the House with general cheers.

There can be no doubt that the European obligations of this country have been the subject of unfounded assumptions in more quarters than one, and the reputation of these assumptions, upon the supreme authority of the Prime Minister, was eminently desirable. The principles of British foreign policy are well known. We are resolutely determined, now as in the past to maintain the European equilibrium, because that equilibrium is of vital interest to this country. Any act of serious aggression calculated to disturb that equilibrium is certain to be opposed by the full strength of British diplomacy and, if necessary, of British arms; not as a consequence of diplomatic engagements, but as essential act of self-defence. There has been more than one occasion in recent years when such a contingency appeared to threaten. On each of those occasions, and for the purposes of the situation then existing, Great Britain ranged herself decisively on the side of the threatened Power. There is nothing secret about the course taken by the British Government. It has been publicly set forth by the present Prime Minister. It circumstances were again to arise which treatened the same danger to the European equilibrium. British action would be the same. The balance of power is a delicate balance always liable to change; but for the present it is, in British opinion, reasonably secure against serious disturbance, provided that European policy be free from any motives of aggression. The great value of the present grouping of the Powers has been demonstrated afresh by the fact that Europe has in all probability weathered the longdreaded storm in the Balkans, without the kindling of a larger war. Great Britain remains a firm and constant member of the group to which she belongs, that being an essential factor in the balance which her vital interests demand; and we do not believe that these principles of her policy are misunderstood in any responsible quarter, whether in this country or abroad. Since, however, rumours have been current to the effect that British policy was now bound, against its traditions, by engagements and liabilities not known to all the world, we are glad that the Prime Minister has set doubt at rest.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

It will be remembered that Shivibai (30), a Hindu woman, was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital on the 31st of last month from a house in DeLisle-road, Parel, where she was found suffering from severe injuries on her body, inflicted by a hard weapon. Soon after admission she died and it was alleged that the injuries were caused by heavy blows given by a cousin of hers, named Rago Bhaickchand, who has since absconded.

Yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, concluded the inquest on the body of Shivibai, and the jury recorded a verdict that death was due to fracture of the skull caused by blows given with a hammer, by Rago Bhaickchand.

The evidence before the Coroner was tendered by three women, who were neighbours of the deceased. Menabai, one of them, deposed that she saw Rago twice striking the deceased, who was seated with her back to her room, cleaning rice with a metal hammer on the head. The witness added that she instantly raised an alarm. This evidence was corroborated by the other witnesses.

HINDU GIRL RUN OVER.

On Monday evening, Lakhubhai (8), a Hindu girl, met with an accident which resulted fatally. The girl used to live with her parents at Grant-road. She was sent to purchase some betel-leaves. In attempting to cross the road she was hemmed in between a passing tramcar and a hack victoria. She managed to escape the tram, but was knocked down and run over by the carriage. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died subsequently.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body, when the evidence showed that the driver of the carriage was on the right side of the road and was not going at a reckless pace. The girl came running across the road in front of the victoria and was knocked down.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BULLOCK CART FATALITY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of an old man, aged 80, named Lalji Purushottam, who was knocked down by a Municipal refuse-cart and killed. The deceased was seated at the corner of Chinch Bunder-road and Sandhurst-road on Monday, engaged in begging, when the cart came and knocked him down and passed over him, killing him on the spot. The cart was stopped and the driver arrested. From the evidence it appears that the driver drove on without heeding the warning of passers-by.

The driver said that his bullocks took a sharp turn, which resulted in the accident and that owing to the crowd in front, he did not see the old man, but when he saw him, he tried hard to pull up, but was unable to avert the accident.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by the deceased being run over by a cart driven in a negligent manner.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort at work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
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KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM,
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must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that
will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter
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POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
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"S. S. M."—No good purpose will be served by again relating the history of the case.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 16th April, 1913.

CIVILISATION ON ITS TRIAL.

DR. FIGGIS has written a fearless and arresting book,—"Civilisation at the Cross Roads" (Longmans)—which must give pause even to the most complacent admirer of things as they are. In him the condition of human society stirs no admiration, but only scorn, and that because civilisation has ceased to minister to man as a spiritual being, and has instead brought into existence "a world intoxicated with material prosperity, reckless of the life of the spirit, and callous to the misery of vast masses of its fellow-beings." Judged by its ideals, this age, as a whole, is turning its back upon Christianity. Its main tendencies run directly counter to it. The Church has become little more than a sect, and civilisation goes on its way, not indeed unaffected by the Christian tradition, but largely independent of it. Yet nothing has taken its place. The age is one of "unparalleled anarchy, both moral and intellectual." "Outside the Church men do not know where they are. Scientific materialism is not held as a creed except by a few. Beyond that all is chaos. Positivists, agnostics, idealists, pessimists, sceptics, theists, atheists, jostle one another, and nobody knows what his next-door neighbour thinks. And that even among reflecting and cultivated men, who are above the mere vulgarities of money-making." There is no dominant philosophy at the present time, no body of principles to which all students would adhere. All is chaos, all the more appalling, that it seems to be hardly realised. And this is true not only of fundamental doctrines, but of moral ideals. The non-Christian of to-day, unlike his brother of the last century, opposes the whole system of Christian morals, and no longer affects to take Jesus as his master. Nietzsche's contempt for Christian ethics is widely shared. "The ethics of Christianity is at this moment more unpopular than its creed."

The age that built cathedrals and abbeys as the most permanent expression of its ideals has passed. There was brutality then, and ignorance, but at least there was faith in something bigger and more lasting than this world. That horizon scarcely exists. The characteristic buildings of our age are the factory and the stock exchange. Life has been organised on a basis which is frankly secular. Every form of luxury has increased, and "the mad race for wealth is the real cause of men's dislike of religion." Our civilisation is mean and insincere. It is also inhuman, built upon the misery of the disinherited, upon a denial of a full life to the majority of men. "The walled gardens of grace and virtue, which make the life of the few pleasant, are only possible through a surrounding quagmire." "Somewhere there must be wrong, some canker of soul among us, in a world which keeps its chances for so few, and for large numbers reserves a slavery worse in many ways than that of Pagan Rome." Something is wrong, and Dr. Figgis brings evidence from many quarters to prove how wide-spread is the sense of the need for deliverance. Eucken, Sir Oliver Lodge, Nietzsche, Shaw, Wells, Galsworthy, all are dreamers of something better that might be. Deliverance is what they cry for. It is possible that Dr. Figgis overlooks other facts of our modern life which are more cheering, the prevailing uneasiness of consience about the distribution of wealth, the growing strength of the demand for reform, the increase of interest in human well-being. But in the main, his indictment, stern though it be, is justified. There is a canker at the root, and we must cure it or perish. Dr. Figgis sees no hope except in a Christianity which frankly and gladly recognises the uniqueness and supernatural character of the Christian faith. The intellectual atmosphere of the day is unfavourable to the Church because of a prejudice, not justified by any scientific method, which rules out certain classes of events as incredible. The calculable and mechanical aspects of life have been given undue prominence in the past and in art and poetry, as well as in religion, a voice of protest is beginning to be raised. Even science is freeing itself from the modern superstition of continuity, and tending to lay stress upon the unique, the individual, so removing one antecedent objection to the Christian revelation.

Dr. Figgis, along with many other thinkers of different schools, holds that the so-called 'Liberal' movement, which seeks to separate Christianity from all supernatural elements, has broken down. The gospels are saturated with the supernatural. Cut it out, and what is left? What came into the world then was something new, a breaking in of forces from the spirit world. It was either a gift of grace, or a delusion, either supernatural or a sham. If it were not for that deeply-rooted prejudice against the unique, which unconsciously influences us all, this character of the Christian faith would be generally recognised. It is only a superstition, sprung from the last century's over-glorification of law, which denies to God freedom to interfere as He will in the history of the world, and to set new forces in operation for the deliverance of man. These lectures are a powerful plea for the view that Christianity is not a mere human development, "an uprush of religious emotion," but a breaking into the world of forces from the unseen, a fresh revelation from the world of spirit. The fact of Christ is essentially mysterious. Dr. Figgis is large-minded enough to recognise that this view may be held with the widest differences of detail, and that it is held by many who on lesser points would sharply join issue with him. At one with him are all who, whatever their doctrines, hold the supernatural theory of the origin of Christianity. All other explanations are inadequate. This, he holds, is the only kind of Christianity which can bring to our age the deliverance it so sorely needs; and it is because we seem now to be deciding what forces are to determine the future of our race upon this globe, that Civilisation may be said to be "at the Cross Roads."

FOREIGN MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

MR. CECIL BUNBURY, late of the Bengal Civil Service, makes out a good case in the "Contemporary Review" for placing the Foreign Department of the Government of India under a separate member of the Supreme Council of its own like the other Departments. At present all the principal Departments of the Government of India are placed in the special charge of members of the Governor-General's Council with the exception of this, that of Railways and of Foreign Affairs. The Railway department was formerly under the Public Works Member of Council, but is now in charge of the new Railway Board, composed of three experts, and is very efficiently taken care of. But the Foreign Department has only a Secretary to look after it, and in Council, there being no special member, all its business is supposed to be the special charge of the Viceroy. The official and social duties of the latter are already heavy enough and his work of supervision and control of the various departments hardly leaves him time to do the special work of the Foreign Department. There is no reason why he should be his own Foreign Minister. In all the other departments he has the assistance of members of his Council appointed for their experience and special knowledge of the departments they represent. In this alone he has to do without such assistance which ought to tell, and Mr. Bunbury says, does tell on the administration of the department, which is to the full as important as the others. It transacts all business connected with the Native States and the frontier tribes, and moreover, looks after external politics regulating our relations with countries like Afghanistan, Persia, Tibet and Siam. The last few years have seen many notable changes in the administrative machinery of the Supreme Government, and two new members of Council have been created to represent the important departments of Commerce and of Education and thus facilitate the work of administration. There is not much reason why a similar change should not be effected as regards the Foreign Department, and provision should not be made for its adequate representation in Council through a special member. The Viceroy, it is well urged, is not qualified by knowledge and experience of Indian problems to undertake the charge of the Foreign Department, which should be put under a separate member selected for his special knowledge and experience of the Native States and of our foreign relations generally. Mr. Bunbury, however, overlooks the consideration which probably, in by-gone days, influenced those responsible for their mission to represent the Foreign Department in the Supreme Council.

MUNICIPAL MENITIES.

CORPORATION reports which have just been issued are remarkable for the unusually lengthy dissenting minutes, which accompany them. Dealing with the proposed new by-laws for milch cattle stables, Mr. Wacha makes a lengthy and intemperate attack on Mr. J. P. Orr, who had suggested that the originally drafted by-laws should be modified. These, it has been found, would result in a material increase in the price of milk; for, they would have raised the stable rents by fifty per cent. Mr. Wacha is a sufficiently experienced public man to have learned that at times we must be content to progress slowly. Even for the much-improved sanitation of these stables, the Corporation dare not cause a serious rise in the price of such an important article of food to rich and poor alike, and the city should be well content with this modified degree of progress, which is now suggested. Dr. Sukhia is less unreasonable, but no less lengthy, in his attack upon the Commissioner's recommendation for the use of the Gowalia Tank site. We still support the Commissioner in his recommendation that it should be used as a playing-field, unless it should, at some time, be required for a public building. Dr. Sukhia says that at Chowpatti, which is close by, there is plenty of open space. That is true, and it is also true that in this neighbourhood there are practically no playing-fields. There is, however, a good deal of building land, and the more this becomes occupied the more necessary are spaces for recreation.

COL. SEELY AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

IT is not easy to quarrel with Mr. Bonar Law's criticism of Colonel Seely's statement on National Service. One might easily make it a little stronger and describe it as anomalous rather than ambiguous. Colonel Seely spurs on his supporters to try to make the Territorial scheme a success, as he still upholds the voluntary system. Yet he admits that the Territorial scheme has failed so far, acknowledging that it does not provide a large margin of safety from invasion. "We might want greater strength in changed circumstances," he says. This is a sufficiently significant admission from a War Minister, and though his position as a member of the present Government will not permit him to admit it, Colonel Seely must know if only from his experience as a commander of Yeomanry, that the utmost efforts have already been made for the Territorial scheme, but without success. The only conclusion we can come to is that Colonel Seely is convinced of the need of some form of national service, but he dare not confess his views.

THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

THE Government Resolution, on Education, on which we wrote the other day, draws attention to the remarkable results achieved by the school for backward classes at Godsamba in the Surat district. Such schools are a step in the direction of democratising education, and all true democrats will welcome their successes as a hopeful sign for the future of India. There is no reason, as the Resolution suggests, why those classes, if carefully trained, should not eventually influence the masses of India for their moral and intellectual good. A striking feature of the above-mentioned institution is that it is a boarding school. That of course is not a democratic feature. It is a good feature nevertheless; and we suspect that it is responsible in a large degree for the general success of the institution.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The vociferant activity of the saluting battery at Fort William has been, for the last few days, proclaiming the final close of the Calcutta season. From Thursday the booming of guns has enlivened our chota haziri. The noise has not all been in worship of our own tin gods, some of it has been offered in propitiation of migrant Olympians of the first order. We have had with us the Member for Commerce and Industry, and the President of the Railway Board, two officials who are not exactly popular in Calcutta at present, the reason, it were idle to repeat. According to popular report, they have been assiduous in their attentions to the leaders of commerce, the transparent purpose being to destroy the strong local suspicion that the Government of India are still sore over the fierce opposition of the Chamber of Commerce to the change of capital, and that in consequence their proffered gifts are very Greek in character; with what success, I cannot say. It is reported with a certain amount of assurance that Mr. Clark has given the Bengal Chamber sufficient trustworthy guarantees, that the Supplementary Bill dealing with managing agents will make the Indian Companies Act the most perfect instrument of torture that could be conceived to deter sharps from continuing the hitherto profitable game of plucking flats, in other words, purifying joint stockery. Having no inside knowledge to confirm this gossip, I had better pass on to things I know more about, on which I can write with security and therefore more interestingly.

Before leaving for the big shoot at Cooch Behar, Lord Carmichael unveiled amid great military parade, the statue of Lord Curzon. The Executive did all in their power to invest the ceremony with fitting pomp and circumstance, even to carry it off with eclat; but they received lukewarm support from the people. The educated natives ostentatiously boycotted the show, as I had fully expected they would; the majority of Europeans were much too apathetic to turn out on an angry afternoon in order to honour a man whom half of them had forgotten. But for the officials, who had to attend and the American tourists who had providentially been landed from the "Cleveland" the evening before, Lord Carmichael would have delivered his carefully prepared panegyric to a beggarly array of empty chairs. It was something pathetic to see the gorgeous A.-D.-C.s. frantically rushing into the streets to collect auditors for his Excellency. Before the assembling of the guests of the Memorial Committee, the police had made a ridiculous parade of force. European sergeants, all armed with revolvers, were scattered all about the approaches to the statue, to deal, if you please, with the crush of traffic that was expected. Under the clumps of trees that dot the maidan, were grouped bodies of parawallahs belonging to the Reserve Force. One would have thought that the Police Commissioner was expecting an attack in force by the united army of anarchists of India. Is it any wonder, the common people were scared, and kept out of the way? The whole business was badly staged, and tactlessly managed. Lord Carmichael is a past master in skating over thin ice. His praise of Lord Curzon could not have offended the most rancorous critic of the Imperial Conservative. His Excellency lauded the qualities which Lord Curzon possessed, by common consent. Nevertheless, the Bengalee Press was not to be appeased; in its comments, it was easy to detect a resentment that the panegyric had been delivered at all. The Bengalees are a curious people; for more than a generation they have been declaring their determination to erect a statue to Lord Ripon, "the greatest Viceroy of all time." They have paid for the statue and it has left the sculptor's hands, yet they cannot make up their minds to subscribe the further small sum required to set it up on a fitting pedestal, in a fitting situation. When, however, a statue to some other Viceroy for whom they have no affection, is raised on the maidan, they give way to unworthy sneers.

There were other finishing touches to the first eventful season of the new regime which I may not pass over without some mention. Lord Carmichael, on Monday, unveiled in the Town Hall the portrait of Lady Minto, and gracefully referred to the loyal support she gave her husband in a very stormy and trying period. One is chary to retail gossip of those in high places, but there cannot be much harm in saying that the Calcutta opinion of the Minto menage was that the grey mare was the better horse. Lady Minto left us a tradition which is somewhat embarrassing to that class of philanthropists who make charity attractive by means of fetes and junkets. The Lady Minto Fete is our standard of all such enterprises; and the mischief is that it is so hard to achieve, hence the qualified success of the recent fete at Belvedere, the profits from which amounted to only 25,000 rupees, a very inadequate return for the labour and talent expended. I hear that this comparative failure has filled Lady Carmichael with a noble emulation, and that the great event of our next social season will be an enormous fete on the maidan in aid of all the Calcutta charities. My pet A.-D.-C. tells me that her Ladyship will have a large house-party at Government House, the members of which will be chosen for their attractions as sirens at a fair. He hopes to be here then and be up to his eyes in the fun, but he is not quite sure, as several changes are to take place in the Staff next June. In fact many a lady of Calcutta Society is going to spend the first months of the hot weather at Mussoorie, because there will be quite a new Staff at Darjeeling during the poojas, and those are the boys one wants to know. Lady Carmichael's fete, if it does materialize, will be sure to be a record-breaking business, and to its success the citizens will contribute "con amore," for not only are they determined to show the world that the loss of the Government of India has made no difference in their capacity for enjoyment and ability to pay well for it, but they also wish to show that they are fully alive to the melancholy fact that side by side with much wealth there is an unconscionable amount of misery and poverty in this prosperous city.

The oldest and most distinguished of our public charitable institutions is the District Charitable Society, which held its annual meeting this week. During recent years it has fallen into some disrepute, owing to a sectarian quarrel over the distribution of relief. The agency has always been the Anglican vestries, and the other denominations, especially the Catholic, have objected that this "bundobust" naturally led to proselytism among poor people who thought more of their belly than of dogma. The Anglican padres were asked time and again to admit to the agency of distribution clergymen of other Christian sects, but they met all such demands with a stern "non possumus;" they looked upon every attempt to break the monopoly as a sinister plot to rob the Church of England. Now it would not have mattered so much if the malcontents were the Catholics only, for although they are the most numerous Christian sect, they are the most poverty-stricken and the least influential, but the Presbyterians were also among the malcontents, and this complicated matters. Finding their ministers treated with such scant courtesy the Scotch refused to subscribe to the funds of the Society, which soon had to rely solely on the interest of ancient benefactions. Such was the obstinacy of the Anglicans, that sooner than loose their hold they allowed a perfectly unsound condition to continue to the verge of financial bankruptcy. Fortunately, in the very nick of time a level-headed man, like Mr. Bompas, was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, and he soon saw that the obstinate clinging to ancient privileges of an unjust character was draining the life-blood of the Society. Using his great influence as a leading layman of the Church of England, he prevailed upon the Anglican padres to consent to a less objectionable method of poor relief. To the great delight of Catholics and Dissenters, this concession to public opinion was announced at the annual meeting by Sir Richard Harington, the President, at the annual meeting. Every one is relieved by this ending of a long-standing and unedifying quarrel, which used to make ribald mirth for the heathen. I am inclined to think that the District Charitable Society will want most help from the Lady Carmichael's fancy fete, if it is to regain its old prestige and philanthropic usefulness.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 15.

On vacating the appointment of Assistant Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, Captain C. A. Kelly, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No 75 Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby is appointed Commandant of the 2nd Lancers.

Lieut. C. O. Harvay, 38th Horse, has been selected for appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, Lieut.-Governor-designate of the Punjab.

Captain Turnbull, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Allahabad.

Lieut.-Colonel Rimington, R.E., is transferred from the Rawalpindi to the Quetta Division, for employment as officiating Commanding Royal Engineers.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Captain G. E. Vaughan, Coldstream Guards, as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Bombay.

Colonel P. E. Dixon, R.E., is permitted to retire with effect from the 27th February.

2nd-Lieutenant G. Bush, Yorkshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Major G. G. Woods, R. A. is appointed Deputy-Director of Ordnance Stores.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

STAFF.

Lieut-Colonel J.A. London, 73rd Infantry, assumed offg. command of Southern Brigade, on 6th April, vice Brg-General Bond, proceeded on leave.

Colonel T. Grainger, C.B., I.M.S., to officiate as D.D.M.S., 2nd Division.

Captain E. K. Twiss, 10th Jats, assumed duties of offg. General Staff Officer, Karachi Brigade, on 5th April.

Colonel L.W. Shakespear, I.A. to officiate as A.Q.M.G., 6th Division.

Captain A. R. L. King-Mason, 108th Infantry, to be offg. Station Staff Officer, Bangalore.

REGIMENTAL.

29th Lancers.—Capt. C. G. H. Henderson to be offg. Squadron Commander.

16th Rajputs.—Lieut. O. C. Pulley to officiate as Quarter-Master.

96th Infantry.—Capt. M. E. Coningham, to officiate as Double Company Commander.

33rd Light Cavalry.—Lieut. J. F. Meikle John to be offg. Quarter-Master, Capt. W. A. T. Ferres to be offg. Squadron Commander.

10th Lancers.—Lieut. E. C. Braddyll to be offg: Quarter-Master, Capt. W. M. A. Foster to be offg. Squadron Commander.

2nd Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. G. H. Morris to be offg. Company Commander, No. 9 Field Company.

34th Horse.—Capt. B. H. Alderson to be offg: Squadron Commander.

108th Infantry.—Capt. F. Miller to be offg: Double Company Commander, Lieut. E. G. Ford to be offg. Double Company Commander.

109th Infantry.—Lieut. C. C. Crick to be offg. Double Company Commander.

8th Cavalry.—2nd Lieut. N. Morton, U. L. to be Squadron Officer.

67th Punjabis.—Major A. V. Alexander, 74th Punjabis, to be 2nd-in-Command.

116th Mahrattas.—Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Widdicombe, 2nd-in-Command.

114th Mahrattas, to be Commandant, vice Colonel H. R. Mead, vacated.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave.

Major C. A. Cobb, 1st Ox.; and Bucks Light Infantry, 3 months, in India, Capt. C. E. Forrest, D.S.O., Ox. and Bucks Light Infantry, 3 months, in India.

Lieut. P. A. Allan, 66th Punjabis 6 months ex India.

Lieut. K. F. Freeland, 61st Company R. G. A. 6 months, ex India.

Lieut. Kanwar Singh, A.-D.-C. to G.O.C. 5th Division, 6 months, in India.

Major W. J. W. Brackenbury, 42nd Regiment, 6 months, in India.

Major W. Scott, 104 Rifles, 90 days, in India.

Colonel G. W. Mitchell, A.Q.M.G., 6th Division, 6 months, ex India.

Capt. R. A. Anstruther, 8th Battery, R. F. A. 6 months 28 days, ex India.

Lieut. H. M. Alves, 44th Battery R. F. A. 2 months, in India.

Capt. G. B. Marriott, Adjutant M. and S. M. R. Rifles, 5 months, ex India.

Capt. C. D. Gregson, 20th Horse 3 months in India.

Capt. B. E. A. Pritchard, 83rd Light Infantry, 6 months, in India.

Colonel F. C. Willis, I.M.S., 4 months 19 days, ex India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave

Capt. E. G. J. Byrne, Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 6 months, M. C.; Capt. H. A. Hill, 129th Baluchis, 6 months, M.C.

THE P. and O. Co's. s. s. "Arabia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

A DETAILED scheme for the amalgamation of the Posts and Telegraphs is now with the Finance Department, Government of India. It will be submitted in routine course to the Secretary of State, and effect will presumably be given to it before the present year is out.

MR. GILLAN, Finance Secretary, will leave for Home by this week's mail steamer to join the Royal Commission on Indian Finance. Mr. Brunyate, who is to act for him, will reach Simla about the 4th of May.

ANOTHER ARMISTICE.

ARRANGED FOR TEN DAYS.

MONTENEGRO STILL DEFIES THE POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 15.

An armistice of ten days has been concluded between Turkey and the Balkan Allies.

A Montenegrin official statement declares that the reports in foreign newspapers that Montenegro would give way in connection with Skutari, as a result of the cessation of operations by the Servians, are incorrect. Montenegro may yield to *force majeure*, but only in streams of blood.

GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, April 14.

During the discussion of the Foreign Estimates in the Reichstag, Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, repudiated the idea that German diplomacy had failed in connection with the Balkan crisis. He paid a tribute to the part played by Russia in clearing the situation regarding Scutari, and added that Germany would co-operate with the Powers in enabling Turkey to fulfil her mission in Asia.

LONDON, April 15.

In the Reichstag to-day, Herr von Jagow said he had supported Rumanian wishes in negotiations with Bulgaria as far as possible, owing to the long-standing friendliness between Germany and Rumania. Moreover, the latter was the sole Balkan State, which had listened to the advice of Europe, and refrained from war-like intervention. Turkey had emerged from the struggle badly wounded, but with honour. She would find in her rich, hitherto but partially developed, Asiatic territory, a wide field, in which to seek fresh vigour. Germany hoped to co-operate in facilitating the task before Turkey.

THE MISSING AMERICAN.

UNUSUAL ACTION BY HIS FIRM.

LONDON, April 15.

No further clue has been discovered in connection with the disappearance of Mr. Joseph Martin. The police are making most vigorous inquiries every day at the hospitals and infirmaries.

MEMPHIS, April 15.

As a sequel to the disappearance of Mr. Joseph Wilberforce Martin, the London cotton company of Messrs. Martin, Phillips and Company, of which Mr. Martin is president, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The company shows assets of 430,140 dollars, and liabilities of 463,163 dollars.

This has been done to protect the firm in the absence of Mr. Martin, as showing the solvency of the company.

THE BELGIAN STRIKE.

PROCEEDS IN PERFECT ORDERLINESS.

LONDON, April 15.

The Belgian strike is proceeding in perfect orderliness. So far there has been only one case of *sabotage*, namely, at a leather factory. It seems that the strike is not only a battle between Labour and Capital, but also to a great extent between the industrial Walloon and the ultra-Catholic Conservative Flemish districts.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.

The Foreign Minister has submitted to the Cabinet a proposal for the creation of a Consulate at Kasvin.

[Kasvin is an important town in North Persia about half way on the main road between Resht and Teheran.]

ADVANCE TO PERSIA.

TEHERAN, April 16.

Sir W. Townley, the British Minister, yesterday handed the Persian Government £200,000, the British share in the joint Russo-British advance. The money will be under the control of the Treasurer-General.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 15.

The death is announced of Herr Carl Hagenbeck.

[Carl Hagenbeck was born at Hamburg on the 10th of June, 1844. His education merely extended to three years in school. At the age of fourteen, with a capital of £120, he took over the management of the animal business, which his father had commenced with a few seals in 1848, and received the business from his father when twenty-one years old. Though so young, he succeeded in gradually working up and enlarging the business to such an extent, that his name soon came to be mentioned in connection with the largest animal business in the world, with more than £300,000 worth of live-stock, trained and untrained, in his possession. He subsequently received various honours and decorations, among which were the Kronenordre, fourth class, by the German Emperor, a gold medal from the King of Denmark, and a silver medal from the Zoological Society of London. He married Amanda Mehrmann, by whom he had two sons and three daughters.]

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

ATTACK ON ENGLISH ENGINEERS.

MONEY EXTORTED AS THE PRICE OF LIFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

NEW YORK, April 15.

Some Mexican rebels entered a camp at Conchos River, formed in connection with damming operations, and demanded 25,000 dollars.

They threatened to kill the English engineers, if the money was not forthcoming. They tied the English manager to a donkey, and threatened to hurl him down the mountain-side. Eventually they accepted a ransom of 10,000 dollars, and then looted the homes of foreigners.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

ASSERTION OF GERMAN AMBITIONS.

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Rees asked whether Britain's recognition of the Chinese Republic depended upon the Republic's confirmation of existing Treaty rights and other privileges of British subjects in China.

Mr. Acland replied that Government considered thatf ormal confirmation was desirable.

LONDON, April 15.

In the Reichstag to-day, Prince Loewenstein urged that Germany should take advantage of political events in China to exercise cultural and commercial influence, as Great Britain and America were already doing through schools and trade. Germany ought not to wait too long before recognising the Republic.

Baron Richthofen said Germany must strive to secure the open-door in China.

Herr von Jagow replied that Germany, as an old friend of China, greeted the new era with her best wishes. The recognition of the republic had nothing to do with the loan question. As soon as the first real president was elected, Germany would go further into the question of recognition. Above all, a reasonable financial policy must be pursued. He was confident that the German commercial world would overcome the crisis due to the general stagnation of business before and during the Revolution.

LONDON, April 15.

The *Times* states that a 5½ per cent. gold loan of half-a-million sterling, for public works and improvements in Pechi-li, was offered in Brussels and Antwerp to-day at a price of 95½.

[Pe-chi-li is the province of China in which Pekin is situated.]

FRANCO-GERMAN FEELING.

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT AT NANCY.

LONDON, April 15.

The German Ambassador in Paris has asked for some explanations with regard to certain occurrences last Sunday at Nancy, when some Germans, wrongly supposed to be officers, are reported to have been mobbed and assaulted, and obliged to take refuge in the railway station. The French Government has replied that it is awaiting an official report of the facts.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

LONDON, April 15.

Alderman Lloyd has been adopted Unionist candidate for Shrewsbury, in succession to Sir Clement Hill. Alderman Lloyd is in favour of Lord Roberts National Service scheme.

Sir Stuart Samuel has been unanimously re-adopted Liberal candidate for Whitechapel.

THE NEW CHIEF RABBI.

LONDON, April 14.

Dr. Hertz was ceremoniously inducted as Chief Rabbi to-day, at the Great Synagogue in Aldgate.

AIRSHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

LONDON, April 15.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Admiralty is negotiating with three leading British ship-building firms with a view to beginning at an early date, the construction of airships for service with the Navy.

THE LATE MR. PIERPONT MORGAN.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The remains of Mr. Pierpont Morgan were buried in the Morgan Mausoleum at Hartford. The coffin was covered with five thousand roses. The funeral service at St. George's, New York, was crowded. The service was in accordance with Mr. Morgan's written instructions.

SIR CLEMENT HILL.

LONDON, April 14.

A memorial service, for the late Sir Clement Hill, was held in St. Margaret's, Westminster, to-day.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, April 15.

The Pope is making satisfactory progress.

MARCONI INQUIRY.

MR. GODFREY ISAACS' EVIDENCE.

RIVALRY OF THE POULSEN SYNDICATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 14.

At to-day's sitting of the Marconi Committee, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, cross-examined regarding the rumours previously mentioned by him that persons connected with the Poulsen system had to do with the attack upon the Marconi contract, said he considered there was some ground for thinking that this informal syndicate proceeded by way of blackening the character of ministers. He had heard the names of Major Archer Shee and Mr. Norton Griffiths mentioned as being among those, who were endeavouring to prevent the ratification of the Marconi contract.

Being pressed by Lord Robert Cecil, witness said he did not wish the Committee to believe anything he said; he only wished them to make enquiries. He emphasised the point that he made no charges.

LONDON, April 15.

Major Archer Shee has telegraphed to the Committee that it is absolutely false that he has any financial interest in the Poulsen system.

Mr. John Norton Griffiths made a personal statement in the House of Commons to-day, declaring that it was absolutely untrue that he had ever had any interest in Poulsen's, or had ever been in communication with them, or spread any rumours about Ministers.

BOMB OUTRAGE.

ATTEMPT AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 14.

A sensation was caused in the City to-day by the discovery of a bomb, placed against one of the pillars of the Bank of England. A policeman pluckily plunged it into a fountain. The bomb contained gunpowder, an electric battery, and a watch.

SUFFRAGETTES SUSPECTED.

LONDON, April 15.

Hat-pins found in the bomb discovered near the Bank of England, point to the possibility of Suffragette activity.

Owing to the suspected designs of the Suffragettes, extra police have been stationed near the Bank of England lately.

The police think that the bomb would have done little damage to the Bank, though it would have seriously injured any passer-by when it exploded.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGETTE FIRE.

LONDON, April 15.

The Suffragettes have burned the St. Leonard's residence of Mr. Arthur du Cross, M.P. Heavy damage has been done.

ATTACK ON KING OF SPAIN.

SUPPOSED MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.

MADRID, April 14.

The King's assailant, whose name is Sanchez, wrote to his family at Barcelona, asking for money. This was refused, so he decided to kill the King, and thus be immediately executed.

MADRID, April 15.

The gallantry and coolness of King Alfonso in the recent attempt on his life has appealed most strongly to the chivalrous Spanish, who recall that his Majesty displayed the same qualities on the two previous attempts on his life. The affair has greatly increased the King's popularity among all classes.

SECUNDERABAD FIRE.

Rs. 25,000 DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, April 15.

The damage caused by yesterday's fire at the Secunderabad railway station is estimated at Rs. 25,000. Over Rs. 50,000 earnings in cash were saved by the police.

H. H. the Nizam has been pleased to confirm Mr. Shahabudin's appointment as Accountant-General of Hyderabad.

THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 13.

News from Thall shows up to Monday that all remains quiet in and about Spinwan. The Darvesh Khel were expected daily to send in their Jirgahs.

LAHORE, April, 15.

The *Punjabee* reports two raids in Dera-Ismail district, one on Mullazai and the other on Chadhrar, during the past week. There were some casualties, besides loss of property.

A trip to Colombo would set up jaded people in Bombay and enable them to go through the coming season of heat and damp with ease and comfort. At Colombo the Grand Oriental Hotel is the place to stay at. It has splendid rooms, excellent *cuisine* and is under the personal direction of Mr. E. A. Chandler, formerly manager of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, who does Bombay visitors well "for old sake's sake."

PERSIAN ROBBERIES

RUSSIAN CARAVAN LOOTED.

TELEGRAPH LINES CUT CONSTANTLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

The *Pioneer's* Shiraz correspondent writes on the 22nd March:—"There have been a number of robberies during the past fortnight, the most important of which was the looting of a caravan of lamb-skins worth some three lakhs of rupees, the property of Russian subjects here (a Russian firm owns the monopoly for exporting lamb-skins out of Persia) by Bor Ahmedis, north of Abadeh. Another caravan, belonging to a British firm here, has also been looted on the North Road and two of the muleteers have been wounded, but I have not been able to get exact details. Round about here, too, there have been several smaller robberies, one within twelve miles of Shiraz and under the nose of a party of gendarmes in the blockhouse, who were not strong enough to prevent it. The telegraph lines continue to be cut constantly on both the roads, and this is said to be done with a view to keeping a finger on the Governor's pulse, as he has to furnish escorts or otherwise arrange for the safety of telegraph *ghunams*, sent out to repair the line.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

FURTHER EMPHASIS ON NEED OF GOOD BIRTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 15.

The Public Services Commission held its last enquiry to-day when four witnesses were put up for examination. There was a fair attendance of visitors. The Hon'ble Mr. James Currie, President of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, was first examined. He stated that the present system of recruitment was faulty because it did not recognise in theory an irreducible minimum of British personnel being absolutely essential for the efficiency of the administration. He was not in favour of any system under which the natives of India would be selected for admission to the Indian Civil Service.

Lieutenant-Col. Topham Young, Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot, considered the present system of competition should be tempered by nomination, he would suggest, based on combined nomination and examination. A board should be appointed, whose primary business would be to allot to headmasters and university authorities powers of nomination. All accepted nominees should be allowed to compete in an examination. He disapproved of the idea of continuing the employment of military officers in the Civil Service.

The last two witnesses examined by the Public Services Commission were Khan Bahadur Abdul Gafur, Divisional Judge and the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan. Both of them were opposed to competitive examination, and strongly advocated the system of nomination and selection under which members of good families would have fair claims.

The Commission closed its public enquiry in India to-day. The members will leave by special train to-morrow and proceed to Bombay for embarkation on the 19th.

LAHORE, April 15.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's reply to the *Civil and Military Gazette* is published. He says he had accepted the invitation to dinner on the understanding that it was to be a private affair. He spoke in a general way, and did not break any rule of the Royal Commission procedure.

THE WAGON SHORTAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A deputation from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce waited on the Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry yesterday, and represented the serious inconvenience and loss, to which the small colliery owners and jute merchants are put, on account of the shortage of railway wagons, and also submitted that as it was not possible for the Government of Bengal to spare adequate funds required for the reclamation of waterways, the Government of India should supply funds for the purpose. The deputation also protested against the proposal made for the removal of the jute depot from Hatkola to Cossipur side.

ARREST OF A STUDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

In connection with a political crime in East Bengal, a student named Gopal Chunder, was arrested at Barisal on Sunday. Some note-books, correspondence and works of Swami Vivekanand were taken by the Police.

THEFT OF DYNAMITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Another sensational case of theft of 233lb. of dynamite and one hundred electric detonators is reported to have been recently committed at a colliery magazine at Jharia, Manbhum district. The C.I.D. Police are making enquiries.

NEW D. P. I.: BENGAL

ANGER OF CALCUTTA PRESS.

ASTONISHMENT EXPRESSED AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

Both the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* condemn strongly the action of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in appointing Mr. Hornell as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

"It is considered as an act of flagrant injustice and a violation of a pledge," says the *Statesman*, "and it is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to institute legal proceedings against Lord Crewe, in order that it may be decided once for all whether an act, which cannot be defended upon grounds of honest and fair dealing, can be justified by law. If it should be found impossible to obtain satisfaction by an appeal to the courts, it is inconceivable that Parliament will not insist that the grievous wrong, which has been done to the Indian Educational Service and to India, shall be redressed."

FEELING IN LONDON.

The *Statesman* publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, April 14.

"To-day's official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Hornell as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has caused widespread astonishment, in view of repeated and positive declarations in Parliament, that the Secretary of State would adhere to Lord Morley's memorandum. Mr. Montagu now states that the appointment was made at the express recommendation of the Government of India. This will be challenged in the House of Commons, as the appointment is regarded as subversive of the whole policy of Indian Education, and is calculated to cause disquietude and dismay. The subject will also be raised on the Indian Budget Debate."

CALCUTTA POLICE.

SUGGESTED AMELIORATION OF PAY AND PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A conference of the Police Officers, under the chairmanship of Superintendent S. C. Aldridge was held to-day at the Central Police station. Various suggestions were made as to the recommendations, which should be placed before the Royal Commission next winter, dealing with the pay, prospects, and the position of members of the Calcutta Police Force. It is understood that it was decided to call upon officers to submit their individual suggestions, which would be considered at the next meeting.

BENGAL MAHAJAN SABHA.

DEPUTATION TO THE HON'BLE MR. CLARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

A deputation of the Bengal Mahajan Sabha waited on the Honourable Mr Clark, to-day, and discussed certain matters relating to trade and commerce, in which they are interested.

U. P. BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 15.

The U. P. Budget debate continued this morning. The Official Members prefaced what they had to say by remarking that there was little to say on so few controversial subjects.

Sir James Meston, in winding up the Budget debate, said with reference to the U. P. settlement that it was not adequate for their requirements, which remained to be proved, and until that was proved, he would not join in an outcry. Referring to the appointment of non-official chairmen to District and Municipal Boards, he said the Government was trying the measure in certain districts, but not in the larger districts, where there was likely to be jealousy between the Mahomedans and the Hindus.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 15.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge will leave Dehra Dun by a special train to-day and will arrive at Simla on Wednesday, the 16th April. His Excellency's departure from Dehra Dun and arrival at Simla is private.

A Viceregal salute will be fired on the occasion of His Excellency's departure from Dehra Dun and arrival at Simla. The party accompanying His Excellency will be Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. H. McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary; Sir James Dubouley, K.C.I.E., Private Secretary; and Captain J. J. Astor, A.-D.-C.

GENERAL CHUNG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 15.

General Chung, with the remainder of his party, crossed the frontier and reached Gnatong *en route* for Calcutta and China on the 14th instant.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY.

RESULT OF MEETING WITH AGENT.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH HOME BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 15.

A retired railway official, interviewed this morning, with regard to the threatened strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, said that he was convinced the strike movement would never materialise. He said the guards had no stamina. Besides, to bring the movement to a head, the guards would have to enlist the sympathy of the whole of the Traffic Department, namely, station masters, assistant station masters, ticket collectors, permanent-way inspectors, and their assistants, brakesmen, pointsmen, etc., and he was sure, this sympathy they would not get.

Another railway official declared that the guards were now very much better off than they were before the amalgamation, and they had mistaken kindness for weakness.

A few days ago a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Borghana, Bantleman and Surty of the Locomotive Department, waited on the Agent. The principal points discussed were the grant of gratuity, putting the senior drivers on the covenanted scale, and the difference of overtime. In regard to the first, the Agent assured the deputation that the matter was under correspondence between himself and the Home Board of Directors, and as soon as the decision of the latter was received it would be communicated to the men. With regard to the other two points, the Agent promised to look into them. It may be mentioned that of the three delegates referred to above, Messrs. Bantleman and Surty are members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY AGAINST STRIKERS.

The *Madras Mail* writes: "We continue to receive a number of telegrams daily from Bombay regarding the threatened strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, but since the object of most of these seems to be to foment the agitation rather than to allay it, we refrain from publishing them. We are assured that any grievances that may require redress will receive sympathetic attention from the railway authorities here in Madras, and that intervention from Bombay is neither requisite nor advisable. It is certain that unless the alleged grievances can be proved to be very real and incapable of redress by other means, the railway strike will receive no sympathy from the general public.

RANGOON PILOTS.

PRESENT THEIR GRIEVANCES TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 15.

The pilots of Rangoon have sent a memorial to the Lieut.-Governor. Their grievances fall under two heads, which they have classed as administration and remuneration. In regard to the first, they say that in all large ports in the United Kingdom and most of the colonial ports, pilotage affairs are managed by pilot masters, who are responsible to the Pilotage Boards for the general efficiency of the service and that the presence of pilots on the Boards has been styled direct representation. The privilege of the Rangoon pilots is neither that of being managed by a pilot master nor of direct representation; and the service is worked by a Port Trust official, who has not the necessary time to go thoroughly into the pilotage affairs, and having had no experience of practical piloting, fails to understand its difficulties or its workings, and who, through lack of knowledge of the service and its traditions, is not in sympathy with the pilots. Having no representation, the pilots have no voice in the control of pilotage affairs, with the result that considerable dissatisfaction exists among them.

The pilots ask for the formation of a Pilotage Board, composed of a Port Officer, a Port Commissioner, one member to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and a first grade pilot to be selected by the pilots themselves. As to the second head of remuneration, the memorialists state that their pay compares very unfavourably with that of pilots in most of the large ports in the East; and, as the only way to meet the case, they suggest an increase of the pilotage rates. These have been reduced twice in the course of twenty years, not because they bore heavily on the shipping, but simply because the Government thought the pilots were getting too much.

In conclusion, they asked the Lieut.-Governor to appoint a small committee to enquire and report on the present state of the pilot service with special regard to the above two points, and as to what changes are desirable.

RAILWAY TUNNEL BLOCKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, April 15.

The Traffic Superintendent of the Assam-Bengal Railway telegraphs:—A large fall of earth has blocked the mouth of the tunnel near the Bandarkhal station on the hill section. The transhipment of passengers will probably be necessary for two days.

AGRA POISON CASE.

SENTENCE OF SEVEN YEARS.

ACQUITTAL OF ONE OF THE ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, April 15.

The Sessions Judge, Agra, in delivering judgment in the Agra poisoning case, said that it had been proved beyond doubt that on the 21st February 1913, Captain and Mrs. Anderson, after taking their breakfast, were suddenly taken ill and their sweeper's wife, who had eaten the remains of the breakfast, also became ill with the same symptoms as those of her master and mistress. Arsenic was discovered in the vomit of both Captain and Mrs. Anderson. It is certain that their illness was due to what they had eaten at breakfast, as they had not dined together the night previous. Edoo, a trusted servant, had no motive for such a crime. The two accused thought they had cause to be dissatisfied with their master and mistress, Captain and Mrs. Anderson having decided to dismiss both of them. The judge entirely disbelieved the evidence of Nanda Chamar, the dismissed bearer, who, though dismissed, was seen talking to the accused, Nur Bux, about the day of the poisoning incident. As regards Madar Bux, the judge found that there was not sufficient evidence for his conviction. He was therefore acquitted, but Nur Bux was found guilty under section 528 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BESANT CASE.

PLAINTIFF WINS HIS CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 15.

At the High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Bakewell delivered judgment in the suit brought by Mr. G. Narayan Iyer against Mrs. Annie Besant, for the custody of his two sons. After setting out in detail the facts of the case, his Lordship first considered the charge made against Mr. Leadbeater. Evidence as to this was unsatisfactory in the opinion of his Lordship. The plaintiff, by his behaviour in the witness box, had created the impression that he was of an emotional temperament, and otherwise also of a peculiar turn of mind. That he was a jealous and suspicious father, was quite believable, and besides, he had not been consistent in his allegations against Mr. Leadbeater in respect of the boy, Krishnamurti. The plaintiff had varied in the date fixed for the alleged offence by Leadbeater. The plaintiff also did not at the time, speak to anybody at Adyar, about what he had seen, not even to his own brother-in-law, who was living with him at Adyar, when the offence alleged against Leadbeater was committed.

Again, it was significant that the plaintiff did not mention anything about the offence to Sir S. Subramania Iyer, when the latter, in April 1910, went to Adyar to patch up the quarrel between the plaintiff and Leadbeater. Sir S. Subramania Iyer was at the time, owing to Mrs. Besant's absence from Madras, in charge of the Theosophical Society headquarters at Adyar; and as such, the plaintiff, if he had any serious grievances against Ledbeater, would have mentioned it to Sir S. Subramania Iyer. Having next briefly reviewed the evidence of Sowant Luxman and Leadbeater's explanation that he was only teaching Krishnamurti how to bathe in the English style, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had not established the serious charges he had made against Leadbeater. His Lordship, however, at the same time held that from the evidence he had given, Leadbeater was certainly an immoral person and was highly unfit to be in charge of the boys. The plaintiff was right in saying that his sons should not be allowed to associate with him. His Lordship also held that the parent had every right to take back his children, and his guardianship over them did not at any time cease to exist in the present suit. The deed which he executed, transferring the guardianship of the boys, did not disentitle the plaintiff from claiming them again. His Lordship was of the opinion that it was certainly a matter for the plaintiff to decide what manner of education his sons should receive and in what surroundings that education should be imparted. His Lordship also expressed the opinion that before parting with the boys the plaintiff had stipulated with Mrs. Besant that they should not have anything to do with Leadbeater, and this stipulation had been violated by the defendant. Then, as regards Mrs. Besant's argument that she had spent considerable sums of money on the boys, this, in his Lordship's opinion, did not in any way give her the right of custody over them. The boys were subjects of the King of England, domiciled in India, and they were now temporarily resident in England, where they had been taken by the defendant for the purposes of education, but the defendant having broken the understanding on which she was allowed to take the boys to England, his Lordship was of the opinion that he had every right to pass orders for the custody of the boys, and he could also enforce such orders, and his Lordship had no doubt that the English Courts would assist the Madras High Court in the execution of any process that it might find necessary to issue in the enforcement of its orders. In conclusion his Lordship held that for the welfare of the boys, they should be under their father's protection. It was also necessary in the interests to declare them wards of the Court. His Lordship accordingly directed Mrs. Besant to hand over the boys to the plaintiff on or before the 16th of May next. With regard to costs, his Lordship said that the hearing of the suit had been unduly protracted by the charges that the plaintiff had brought against Leadbeater and therefore directed the plaintiff to pay the defendant's costs of the suit, as also the cost of the commissions that had been issued in the suit.

TROOPS IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

The Central India Horse reached Kazerun from Shiraz on the 11th inst. without any incident, and were due at Borasgun yesterday. They will have left the hilly country behind and will be within four marches of Bushire.

THE WORLD OF SPORT,

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 28.

FOOTBALL.

The Rugby football season, so far as big fixtures go, was brought to a conclusion with the International fixture between Ireland and France, at Cork Remembering the close fight between France and Wales at Paris, and the form of the French forwards against England at Twickenham, many sound judges were prepared for an even struggle. The Irishmen have been coming along however, as illustrated by their narrow defeat when visiting Wales, and they played real good football at Cork. The French forwards well held their own at first, but after Quinn had opened the scoring for the home fifteen the game went in favour of Ireland. The back division showed up well and when the final whistle sounded, Ireland had scored 3 goals and 3 tries without response.

ASSOCIATION.

Denmark, Holland, Hungary, and Germany, are all making big progress in Association football. It must be only a question of time when the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, also play important parts in a game which has a more world-wide following than any other. It will certainly continue to figure among the Olympia events, and England will be hard put to it to win in 1916. That other nations are improving, was illustrated at the Hague on Monday, when Holland beat England in the amateur international. It was the first time the Dutchmen had beaten England, and the 20,000 spectators were naturally delighted. De Groot opened, the scoring and after Woodward had put England on terms, De Groot managed to score the winning goal.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Sunderland is the team of the hour. The forward place of the team is all the more remarkable when one remembers that the first half dozen matches of the season proved very unfortunate! The players have come into their own of late, and, in spite of the trying cup ties with Newcastle (which led up to the right to figure in the semi-final of the cup), the League matches are yielding the full compliment of points. While Sunderland conquered Manchester City on Saturday the other semi-finalists all failed, Aston Villa slipped up (4—0) on visiting Manchester City, whilst Oldham got a 7 goals to 1 defeat at Blackburn, Sunderland again did well by winning when visiting Sheffield United, and having gained premier position in the League table, will take some beating. Aston Villa had an easy task against Woolwich on Monday, and the Birmingham cracks are only just behind the leaders.

Preston North End looks to be fairly certain of first place in the second division of the League whilst Burnley and Birmingham are making a great race of it for second position.

The best struggle of all, however, is in the Southern League. Swindon went to the top as a result of Saturday's matches, a 4 to 1 win on visiting Bristol, Rovers being the best performance of the day. Coupled with this came a reverse for Queen's Park Rangers when at home to West Ham. To the surprise of everyone, Swindon just failed on visiting Merthyr on Monday, which led to a change in the table, Exeter City displacing Swindon at the top.

Another recent surprise was the home defeat of Celtic when receiving Falkirk. Robertson twice scored for the visitors, whilst Browning got Celtic's goal. This setback makes it almost impossible for Celtic to win the Scottish League championship and the Glasgow Rangers again look certain to prevail.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC TOPICS.

The eleventh annual International Cross-Country Championship was decided over a course of about 9 miles near Paris on Monday. It served to illustrate how the French cracks are improving; for, though the English team again won, French runners filled the first, third, and fifth, places, France has a wonderful athlete in Jean Bouin, who has now won the event three years in succession. The wins of H. Kollehmainen of Finland at the last Olympic Games overshadowed other men, but it should be remembered that Bouin was only beaten by a foot in the 5,000 metres race, and that in time equal to 14mins. 5secs. for 3 miles.

The first half dozen in Monday's race finished thus:—J. Bouin (France), 51 mins. 52secs.; E. Glover (England), 52 mins. 33 secs.; J. Keyser (F.), G. Lee (E.), G. Lauvaux (F.), and C. Vose, (E)

The team placings were: England 38 points, France 61 points, Scotland 96, and Wales 150.

Some explanation of Kollehmainen's defeat in the 2 miles indoor championship of America is conveyed by the news that he is suffering from skin soreness, caused by too much running on the solid board-floor tracks. The enforced rest will do him good, and if he is content to take matters easily for the next five months, he ought to put up some remarkable records next September and early in October, when the conditions are at their best for distance running in the United States.

In the meanwhile, English sportsmen are hoping that Kollehmainen will cross the Atlantic for the purpose of defending his title in the English 4 miles championship. The news that South Africa may also be represented by G. H. Patching and C. W. Gitsham is very pleasing to home sportsmen. The exchange of visits between cracks of different countries is beneficial, and it would be well if the English Athletic Association launched out in this respect. Patching is an object lesson to all as to how to carry the arms and body, his pose being ideal. He, however, (judged on 1912), can learn something regarding judgment, and how to run out to the last ounce.

AN ENGLISH CHAMPION.

Although G. W. Hutson of the Surrey A. C. was not prominent in the Cross-Country Championship of England, he has since shown that he is going well on the flat. He won a 3 miles level race, on Monday in 14mins. 45secs, and that with plenty to spare D. N. Gaussen of Oxford secured the recent inter-Varsity 3 miles in 14mins. 47secs and Gawan Taylor occupied the same time when winning the corresponding race in 1912, so that England has three good three milers in the athletes named. Possibly all three might touch 14 1-2 mins. on a good day, and whilst this would be no use against Kolehmainen and Bouin, it would beat most.

BOXING.

Bomb Billy Wells has returned to London without beat of drum, and he is now looking for matches here, with a leasing towards a trial against G. Carpentier. Remembering that the French youth has been beaten by Frank Klause and Billy Papke, two of America's middle weights, a win over Carpentier would not bring Wells much prestige. His best friends will feel sorry he has returned without making an attempt to regain his lost laurels. It looks as though he is discouraged, though there is no reason why he should lose heart. He has been knocked out now by Moir, Palzer, and Smith, all of whom were less scientific than himself. As pointed out last week (and many times before), he lacks aggressiveness. The best way to acquire this, and the very necessary punch, is for Wells to spend a year in America, taking on all the rough and ready heavy weights he can.

The 20 rounds contests between Joe Hirst of America, and Sapper O'Neill of England, was duly decided on Monday, London being the winner. It proved a hard "go," and though one can hardly term it a pretty contest, there was no mistaking the earnestness of the rivals. Hirst let out his reserve in the fourteenth round of O'Neill was kept busy. The Britisher was clever enough to avoid the knock out however, and when Hirsts' spout died down, the soldier commenced to take the aggressive, so that the visitor was forced to act on the defensive during the last three rounds. This turned the scales in favour of O'Neill, and Mr. Eugene Corri (referee) gave his award to the home boxer.

THE TURF.

This seems to be a fatal year for favourites, so far as the Grand National Steeplechase goes. Jerry M. was scratched, and Axle Pin, favourite at the time, went wrong. It was the turn of Rathnally on Monday, the "National" favourite meeting with a mishap when competing for the Lancashire Steeplechase at Manchester. Rathnally was pulled up and finished last, afterlooking like a winner. Subsequently it transpired that he was struck into the coronet on the off, foreleg being badly cut. He is now on the walking list, and the mishap has greatly shaken the confidence of those who fancied him for the Aintrie race.

The flat racing season usually opens at Lincoln; but, owing to the early Easter, a start was made at Kempton Park and other places on Monday. There is naturally a keen desire on the part of owners, trainers and jockeys to gain the first win, consequently the Richmond Walter Handicap assumed greater importance than the ordinary £100 handicap. This fell to Mr. L. Montague's Brand ridden by the American Jockey J. H. Martin, and trained by G. Blackwell at New Market.

BILLIARDS.

Both Inman and Reece played below their proper form during the first half of their match for the billiard championship, held by the former. Inman led by 944 at the half way stage, his average for the week's play being 24·09 as against the 21·81 by Reece. The challenger showed up better on Tuesday, when breaks of 343 and 240 enabled him to draw up. He did even better the following day averaging 50·31 to Inman's 53·43 in the afternoon, and 57·83 to 23·80 in the evening. This effort virtually put him on terms, Inman only being 189 points in front at the close of play. Reece made another good break of 350 yesterday, but Inman was equal to the occasion and drew away again, chiefly by the aid of breaks totalling 307 and 414. He was 1246 points in front, when play ended last night, so that he should retain his title.

IN GENERAL.

Home sportsmen are hoping that the Sydney Rowing Club will defend the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta.

L. Meredith retains his form in surprising fashion, as shown by his new record of 16mins 20secs. for a ten miles' motor paced cycle ride at New Brighton on Monday.

An outsider in the person of W. Hudspeth won the Newcastle Easter 125 yards £100 sprint handicap. He received 17 1-2 yards start and ran his 107 1-2 yards in 11 2-5 secs. Another recent professional event of interest was a half mile handicap at Edinburgh which Hans Holmer of America, won with the liberal start of 40 yards.

Memories of the early nineties are recalled by the news of the passing away of Jem Hall of Australia. He came into the limelight by beating Frank Slavin and Bob Fitzsimmons in 1900, the Cornish blacksmith being knocked out in four rounds. Three years later however, Fitzsimmons turned the tables at New Orleans.

W. J. Bailey and Nic Johnson, England's premier amateur sprint cyclists, have been showing winning form during the Easter holidays.

The English players proved too good for their Welsh rivals in the draughts contest on Monday, winning 27 matches to the 10 by the Welsh players.

Excellent form was shown by H. G. L. Ross in the 20 miles, road walking championship of England, at Aylesbury on Saturday.

Remarkable speed was displayed by Jules Goux driving a 30 h.p. Pengeot car at the Brookland's track on Easter Monday. He won a first and two second prizes, conceding starts to all rivals, and touching a speed of 101 miles on hour in one event.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

PARSI DIVISION: PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Yesterday evening, on the spacious grounds adjoining the Elphinstone High School, Mr. H. G. Clark, District Superintendent of the Empire of India St. John Ambulance Brigade, distributed prizes to the members of the Parsi Division of the Brigade. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of the community. The members gave a demonstration of "first aid" in stretcher drill; the loading and unloading of patients; practical bandaging; artificial respiration to a drowning man, by Prof. Schaffer's method; the treatment of injured on a road-side; removal service; litter practice; practical nursing; crossing a wall with patients; collecting wounded from a scene of riot; hand seat; and removing patients on cycles. All these were greatly appreciated, and each event was enthusiastically applauded.

Mrs. Clark then gave away the challenge cups, medals, and prizes, and Mr. Clark specially presented three certificates to Dr. Dandekar and Messrs. Marker and Panthaki, in appreciation of their services during the Durbar days.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Clark said that the work of the Parsi Division showed excellent progress, and he congratulated them on it. He appealed to the public to help the Brigade movement financially; and he hoped he would get Rs. 3,000 before his departure to England; so that, on his return he would bring with him the latest ambulances for first aid. He also congratulated the nursing staff, whose excellence they had witnessed that evening.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, the gathering dispersed.

REPORT.

The ninth annual report of the Committee, for the year ending 30th September, 1912, stated that the number of calls attended to during the year, was 112 against 93 in the previous year. No fees are charged for the removal services, but those who can afford it donate voluntarily to the funds of the Division, and thus 68, out of the 112 cases gave donations amounting to Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 500 were donated by Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit. Similar donations, ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 500. Forty-four cases were removed quite free. Those removed belonged to various communities, the majority of them being Parsis, and were suffering from various diseases.

The removal service had been confined to local cases but since the last 18 months it has been extended even to places outside Bombay, thus during the year under report, services were offered in removing ten cases.

The membership of the Division shows a nett increase of 30 members, the total strength being 123, all effective. In addition to this, since 1st October 1912, 18 new enrolments have been made.

The average attendance at drill has been good with a corresponding increase in general efficiency. Special drills were held, and members had marched to Colaba, Walkeshwar, and Bandora, etc. Members received physical exercise at the Sir D. M Petit Gymnasium. They are also admitted to the Victoria Swimming Bath at special rates.

The eighth annual inspection was held by First Ambulance Officer, Mr. D. E. Mahawa and annual re-examination in First Aid was conducted by Corps Surgeon, Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar, L.M. and S., J.P. Both the Inspecting Officers expressed their satisfaction at the efficiency displayed by the members.

Funds for the maintenance of the Division, Rs. 2,346, have been collected as donations to the Fund during the period under report, which, together with Rs. 2,057-3-1, balance on 30th September, 1911, and Rs. 42-1-3 interest, amounts to Rs. 4,445-4-4. From this Rs. 2,192-7-0 have been disbursed on equipment, uniforms for members, Delhi Durbar representation expenses, Lucknow competition expenses, removal charges, postage, etc., leaving a nett balance of Rs. 2,252 13-4; of which Rs. 972 8-0 have been invested in 3 1-2 per cent. Government Promissory Loan of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Ratan Tata expressed his desire to make an annual donation of Rs. 300 to the funds of the Division, the first of these donations was made in February last.

ABDUL HAMID'S DIARY.

HIS DISTRUST OF BRITISH POLICY.

A further instalment of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid's diary has appeared in Dr. Stein's monthly "Nord und Sud." From it the "Pall Mall Gazette" has selected the following passages. They have a special bearing for us in so far as they relate to the English relations with the Porte and prove clearly how Teuton policy had obtained predominance over the writer's mind.

"England's work seems at an end. Our army is festering and fermenting, and is split into two camps. There now remains only one line of salvation for us, and that is to annihilate English intrigues. I must put myself at the head of this so-called 'Reform' movement. I will yield to the English machinations, and myself announce the Constitution. It is the last move in the game that remains to us, in order to circumvent England's insidious schemes.

"Perhaps the men who now revel in ideas of reform will perceive later that the new courses which they are taking lead to the abyss; at the last hour they will realise I hope, that Turkey can only survive if all the Osmanli cling loyally together on the firm foundations of our sacred Code. Otherwise, we become a prey to the Christian Powers which are out to destroy us."

"We must take the Bagdad Railway seriously in hand, and all more so that the English are doing their utmost to defeat our plans. The old route by which at one time the trade of Europe travelled to India and from India to Europe is being restored by this railway to its place. . . . The paramount consideration is that German diplomacy does not allow itself to be bluffed by English diplomacy in this matter"

"Our Osmanli kingdom has become weak through its plethoric increase. We sicken because of the hurly burly of our nationalities and was to the foolish people who believe that help lies in the direction of violent measures for by these means our kingdom is being doctored to death. We resemble a man treading on the edge of a mountain torrent. People have need of the Philosophy of history to make it clear that the decay of our national Turkis spirit is only an illusion. . . . Europe shall see that the despised 'Sick Man,' as soon as he regains forces his old from within is a Strong Man after all'"

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CORRESPONDENCE.

COL. LAWRIE AND ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the cable from the London correspondent of the "Pioneer" with respect to the evidence of Lt.-Col. Lawrie, I.M.S. (retired), in a recent libel action in which he stated that Haffkine's serum was often dangerous, that he knew it had produced plague in certain cases and that some of the serum sent to him proved to be putrid, we think it necessary in the interest of the public in India to present the following facts:—

Lt.-Col. Lawrie's opinions are well known since he gave evidence before the Indian Plague Commission of 1898-99. That they were not acceptable to the Commission is seen from the following quotation of their findings:—

"We may dismiss in a few words the question or the evil effects which have resulted from Mr. Haffkine's inoculation. We have not had any evidence laid before us which goes to show that any serious ill consequences have resulted from the defect in sterility which was spoken of above. We made careful inquiries into this question in the various centres where anti-plague inoculations have been performed. In the overwhelming majority of cases no evidence was adduced to show that any injurious effects had supervened upon inoculation. In a few isolated cases, however, there wae evidence that abscesses had occurred in the vaccinated at the seat of injection. It is, of course, not certain that these abscesses were imputable to the condition of the vaccinating material. On the other hand, it must be noted that in many cases the long-continued reaction at the seat of inoculation and the continuance of the fever seem to point to the presence of a certain amount of septic contamination. The German Commission also had this question under consideration. They state that they were not able to determine 'whether the observed symptoms were in these case purely toxic effects.'

"We have to consider, in connection with this question of the possibility of evil results imputable to the anti-plague inoculation, a few cases in which death occurred suddenly in a few hours after inoculation in the case of persons who before inoculation appeared to be quite healthy. We have come to the conclusion that these cases are not to be imputed to any defect in the anti-plague vaccine. In addition to the fact that they have been quite isolated occurrences, there is the fact that no such cases of death have been reported to us as having occurred in two or more persons who were inoculated with the same vaccine. These cases of sudden death have always occurred at a time when plague cases were actually occurring, while they have not occurred in the absence of a plague epidemic. We are, therefore, of opinion that such sudden deaths are probably imputable to the fact of the inoculation having been made into a person who had already contracted the infection of plague."

It is unfortunate that experiences gained in the early days of the preparation of the vaccine when circumstances necessarily militated against perfect methods of preparation, should still be quoted when there is available in the records of this Laboratory, as presented in our annual reports, a huge mass of subsequent reliable information. Since the unfortunate Mulkowal accident in 1902, the method of manufacturing this vaccine has been vastly improved. From 1904 to the present date 4,919,345 doses of vaccine have been issued from this Laboratory and although searching inquiries are always instituted regarding the action of the vaccince, it is surely significant that there has not been a single verified case of any serious ill-effects following its use.

Yours, etc.,

W. GLEN LISTON,

Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory,
Parel, Bombay, April 14.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th Mar. 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 23000	Rs. 330000	Rs. 7000	Rs 567000
Or per mile of Ry ...	126	180	4	310
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	0 257677	455008	80396	7209174
Total for 13 weeks ...	280677	4892008	87396	7776174
Comparison. Total for cor week of previous year..	0 227604	443058	7630	67829
Per mile of Ry do..	125	242	4	37
Total to cor. date do...	2776838	5187453	102478	8366784

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 1,11,292
Do. to date .....Rs. 5,90,610

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th Mar., 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 200000	Rs. 456000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 654000
Or per mile of Ry ...	212	476	4	692
For previous 12 weeks of half-year,	3 250365	5532714	46656	9033023
Total for 13 weeks ..	270365	5982714	50656	8737023
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year..	3 211515	457738	14760	684003
Per mile of Ry. do...	224	484	15	723
Total to cor. date do..	2778773	6068968	97713	8917449

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 30,003
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,80,426

GEOGRAPHY OF GENESIS.

SIR. W. WILLCOCKS ON THE STORY OF THE FLOOD.

Sir William Willcocks delivered an interesting address to the Khedivial Geographical Society, in Cairo, last month. He began with a description of the country watered by the Tigris and Euphrates, where the Garden of Eden was said to have been situated, and referred to its fertility in ancient times.

Speaking of Mount Ararat, he said they might construct an historical bridge for the flood as follows:—B. C. 4,000. "During a terrible inundation, the waters rose so high that an ark was stranded away in the deserts." B. C. 3,000. "In the deserts! It was stranded on a hill." B. C. 2,000 "A hill! It was a mountain." B. C. 1,000 "A mountain! It was a high mountain." A. D. 0. "A high mountain! It was the highest mountain of all, it was Ararat." A. D. 1,000. "I have been to the top of Ararat and seen the ark, stranded and frozen." A. D. 2,000. "I have seen the top of Ararat. There is no ark there neither stranded nor frozen. There never was an ark." As a matter of fact, there was an ark, but it was stranded in the deserts; and long before this, used up for firewood, possibly by Noah himself. That the region to the South of Ur of the Chaldees was probably the spot where the ark rested was further confirmed by the two facts:—(1) A vessel drifting down the Euphrates with the current and wind from the North and North-West would at Ur meet the strong current of the Ancient Tigris coursing down from the North, and would be driven ashore somewhat near the junction of the two rivers. (2) When at Ur of the Chaldees, the lecturer found that the Arabs called the mounds to the South of it Nuawes. Now Nu was the Arabic for Noah. That these primitive and early peoples whose records we possess in Genesis were certainly under the impression that the whole world was drowned out with the Tigris-Euphrates delta was proved by the only explanation they could find for the great influx of people into the valley from the surrounding countries once order began again to be established. They could attribute the multiplicity of languages which began to be spoken all atonce to nothing but divine anger at the extraordinary high hopes and ambitions.

THE SITE OF EDEN.

The lecturer placed the position of the Garden of Eden on the Upper Euphrates between Anah and Hitt, and it might interest some people to know that in the latitude of that region, not far from Damascus, wild wheat plants have recently been discovered. Sir William Willcocks, after an interesting account of the Sumer Akkad, the people who dwelt in Babylonia before the Israelites came there, and of the works which they instituted, concluded as follows:—

"That the Sumerian or Babylonian garden of Eden was located where Rev. Professor Sayce had long ago placed it, viz, at the meeting of the Tigris and Euphrates in the marshes bordering the Persian Gulf, there is to my mind not the shadow of a doubt. Has not Dr. King of the British Museum told us quite recently that he has held in his hand a boundary stone which records the fact the estate was situated in Eden, on the Eden canal, and that on one side it was bounded by the province of the sea-land? The location of the Garden of Eden of the Bible is more difficult. Professor Sayce places it at the same meeting point of the Tigris and Euphrates, but, remembering that the Semitic races moved down the Euphrates and came from the North-West, and that the Bible account says distinctly that after the river had passed through the garden it was divided into four heads, we must go up to some point up-stream of the Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates proper, i.e., to a locality between. Hib and Anah. For reasons already given I place it at Anah. The cradle of the Semitic race must have been on the Upper Euphrates, just as the cradle of the Babylonian race was on the lower rivers in the marshes.

THE MODERN PONTIFEX.

"Surely the day will come which will see this garden restored. Though by the side of Marduk, the Pontifex Maximus of the gods of Babylonia, I am but a Pontifex Minimus, still a Pontifex and it is my firm trust that works carried out on the broad lines of the project submitted by me to the Turkish Governments, provided the works themselves are executed with the expedition and liberal supervision which are their life, will secure a firm foundation for the resuscitation and future prosperity of this once famous land. Perennial irrigation with regulating works on the two rivers will be widely different from the irrigation of the ancients in the upper parts of the delta, where tens of thousands of wretched captive laboured at the unending task of clearing silt from the waters of Babylon, by which they sat down and wept. Irrigation such as we propose will bring us back to the happier days of the early settlements in the marshes where the waters were comparatively free from silt and where they created for themselves gardens of Eden, whose memory has lasted so long. We shall yet once again realize on the banks of the Euphrates the meaning of the affectionate address of some ancient Sumerian seer:—

O thou river who didst bring forth all things,
When the great gods dug thee out,
They set prosperity on thy banks."

MINISTER'S ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

In the Canadian House of Commons recently the motion to refer to the Committee of Privileges and Elections the charges against Mr. Louis M. Coderre, Secretary of State, of corruption in conniving at impersonation to secure his return at the bye-election in the Hochelaga Division of Montreal, in November last, was defeated by a majority of 34, the Government taking the view that such charges should be tried in the courts.

The affidavits made in support of the charges were read to the house by the Minister of Justice, who characterised them as showing that Mr. Coderre's accusers were "admitted perjurers and blackmailers."

HOW TO WIN AT BERLIN.

The German National Olympic Committee has decided to employ the cinematograph to arouse popular interest in the Olympic Games at Berlin in 1916. It has been arranged to exhibit throughout the country during next year films showing the games at Stockholm last year. The first exhibition took place in Berlin recently, before an invited audience of army officers, university authorities, and sportsmen.

General Count Podbielski and other officers of the Olympic Committee were received in audience by the Kaiser. They submitted to his Majesty their plans for organising a victory for Germany at the Berlin Games.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Jan..... 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	1062097	53730	1008367
Value in rupees.....	63493399	3089596	60403803
To the end of the month of Jan. 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	5784627	1035911	4748916
Value in rupees.....	349452260	60389040	289113220
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan..... 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	7037719	748303	6289416
Value in rupees.....	14142887	1425639	12716998
To the end of th month Jan. 1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	91552247	15642971	75909276
Value in rupees.....	174679687	32187797	142491890
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month or Jan. 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	77636086	4515285	93120801
To the end of the month of Jan.1913— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....524131947		92528837	431605110

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) Jan. 1913 In the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.....	.....	1610306	1610306
Old Rupees from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	5021804	888017	5909821
Native State received coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	839284	839284
urchased bullion received for Govt coinage	8908817	13376433	22284755

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, and) Jan. 1913.

To end of the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	18598310	18598310
Old Rupees received from Govt Treasuries and Depts.	18283130	566867	23952047
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees.....	.....	2654503	2654503
Purchased bullion received for Govt coinage	48785962	87881091	136669052

Coined and Examined.

In the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)·	.....	.....	.....
Rupees * ...	14800022	17250579	32050601
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	118077	.....	118077
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	697344	697344

Coined and Examined.

To end of the month of Jan. 1913.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale).	.....	5672075	5672075
Rupees * ...	54202122	90572110	144774232
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	4936123	1640960	6577083
British Dollars examined from the consignment purchased for Govt. coinage against Bar silver from Banks	.....	1658000	1658000
Mexican dollars from Banks	.....	2063344	2063344

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month.

At Calcutta ... ... Rs. nil.
" Bombay ... ... " 264506

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Do you realise what important work the kidneys do? Do you know that every drop of blood flows through the kidneys hundreds of times a day? Do you know why?

To be filtered,—to have the impurities taken out. That is the great work the kidneys have to do. They keep the blood pure—take out the poisonous waste and dispose of it through the bladder.

It is this poisonous kidney waste which causes gravel, backache, rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy and stone, when it is left in the system by weak kidneys.

A kidney and bladder medicine is needed to help the kidneys throw off this poisonous waste. That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are solely for the kidneys and urinary system. They do one thing only, but they do that one thing well. They regulate the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous mineral ingredients or injurious drugs whatever, and they have no bad after-effects.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

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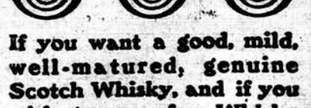
The quickest way to get rid of it—the simplest and surest—no bother, no trouble, is to rub in Little's Oriental Balm, and wrap up the throat with flannel. Will remove all aches and pains caused by a cold; a strain, or over-exertion. One trial will prove its merits and you will never again be without it. Handy when children have whooping cough, bronchitis and chestcolds; requires but little hand-rubbing on children. Any night your child may waken with croup. Death clutches tightly on the tender throat and you are helpless. Be prepared. Keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm in your room. A moment's brisk rubbing on the throat and chest, and you have the croup under control. In a few minutes the healing liquids have driven the cold out; the child is cured, as suddenly as croup comes on. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.



If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.

HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION.

PREPARATION OF ITALIAN EXPEDITION.

Dr. Filippo de Filippi has been in London making arrangements for his coming expedition to the Himalayas. His primary object has been to supervise the preparation of the equipment, and to interest in the undertaking the various learned Societies. He has now secured the support of practically all of importance, including the Royal Geographical, the Royal, as well as the Italian Geographical Society. He also has the support of the Italian Government, and the goodwill of the India Office. The "personnel" of the expedition is now practically complete; there will be nine Europeans, of whom two will be Englishmen, and the rest Italians.

The general plan of this scientific expedition writes a correspondent to the "Statesman" is that it shall visit the district of the Eastern Karakoram with the object of exporing the portion of this chain of mountains which has been hitherto unvisited, and also to prepare systematic observations dealing with the different branches of terrestrial physics. The idea of such an expedition came to Dr. Filippi when he was taking part in the expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi to the Baltoro Glacier, on the ground that no other region of the earth offers such varied and important problems from the point of view of the study of terrestrial physics. The region which Dr. Filippi proposes to explore lies to the east of the districts visited by the Duke of the Abruzzi and Dr. Longstaff in 1909. In that journey Dr. Longstaff discovered the Siachen Glacier, which extends much more to the North than he at first believed and whose upper end lies to the East and at no great distance from the Baltoro Glacier. The Duke of the Abruzzi, making his own observations in the same summer on the Sella Chogolisa, at the foot of the Eastern crest of Bride Peak, came to the conclusion that the principal watershed ranges proceed from the group of Gasherbrum to Hidden Peak, and that moreover they curved towards the East from the Mount Teram Kangri to the head of the Siachen Glacier. All the portion of the Karakoram chain comprised between Mnuot Teram Kangri in the West to the Karakoram Pass in the East, in the direct distance of over seventy kilometres, is on the whole fairly well-known. It forms the northern limit of a large zone, bounded by the River-Nubra on the West and stretching to that eastern point where the upper course of the River Shyok forms the boundary, in which the valleys, the glaciers and the mountain summits have up to the present been entirely unexplored.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

From the north of the Siachen Glacier and to the east of the Baltoro there is marked on the map the course of the River Oprang, the principal tributary of the River Yarkand. Its position, however, is purely hypothetical. Colonel Francis Younghusband, who visited a part of the valley in 1889, did not have the time or the means to make an even approximate examination of it. Moreover, it is very uncertain what is the position, the direction and the importance of the Aghil chain of mountains, which was discovered by Younghusband, which forms the right flank of the Oprang Valley. In any case, it is certain that one of the most extensive tracts of mountainous regions of the earth which still remains to be explored is this particular zone, with of course the exception of the district of Nepal, which remains entirely closed to every European. Dr. Filippi's plan is to penetrate into the region which has already been explored from the Upper Shyok Valley, utilising one of the vast unexplored glaciers which descend into it from the West, and which certainly ought to lead into the chief watershed of the Karakoram. Where the western tributaries of the Shyok Valley may not lead to passes which could be traversed by coolies, the expedition, after having finished exploration work on the southern glaciers in this district of the Karakoram, will traverse a chain of mountains rather more to the East, by the well-known Karakoram Pass, and after having surveyed the northern slopes of this stretch of the Karakoram Mountains, already explored in the South, will proceed towards the West to rejoin the Aghil chain of mountains and the Oprang Valley.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

According to present arrangements the expedition will leave Europe at the beginning of September and proceed direct to Srinagar in Kashmir. Here in the south of the Himalaya Mountains will be made a complete series of geo-physical observations. It will then traverse the Hymalayan chain of mountains by the Zoji-la, before this is blocked by the winter snow, and will make a series of geo-physical stations in the Dras Valley and in the valley of the Indus as far as Skardu, the capital of Baltistan. Here it will winter, occupying this period in scientific works in the district, and in getting ready for the expedition in the spring. A start will be made from Skardu in the first few days of spring, and the expedition will ascend the valley of the Indus to Leh, the capital of Ladakh. Thence, by the new caravan road, it will turn to the North towards the Karakoram Pass. Along the route will be made various halts for the purposes of gravimetrical and magnetic studies. When once the valley of the upper shyok has been reached the expedition will divide. The director of the expedition, Dr. Filippi himself, with the geologist, the topographist and two Alpine guides, will return to the unexplored districts to complete its programme. The other members of the expedition, the physicist, the meteorologist, and the naturalist, with their guides, together with the heavy baggage, will follow the caravan road from the Karakoram Pass on their way to Yarkand, and will continue their geo-physical observations to the north of the Karakoram. The expedition will return to Europe in the autumn by way of Kashgar and the trans-Caspian railway. The duration of the whole expedition will be thus about twelve to fourteen months.

NEW LIVERPOOL DOCKS.

In spite of delay caused by labour disputes, the work on the new Gladstone Dock, which is to be opened by the King in July, is now nearly completed. The dock forms the first portion of a large extension scheme which it is estimated will cost about three and a quarter millions sterling, and the main proposals, designed to meet the needs of the big ship, include the provision of a half-tide dock and two branch docks. The whole of the new work has been planned on a scale to meet the requirements, not only of such ships as the Mauretania, the Lusitania, and the Aquitania, but also to accommodate any ship which is likely to be laid down for many years.

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Americans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying germs purifies the breath. Tooth Elexi. is for those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE SLUMS OF TORONTO.

UNPLEASANT PHASE OF CANADIAN LIFE.

"'He worked the day that his baby was buried because he could not afford to lose a day's pay,"

"As a result of overhearing this chance remark," writes Kenneth Douglas in the "Canadian Magazine," "I have investigated the living conditions of one hundred working men in Toronto. Of this number seventy-five are men who lead decent, sober lives, twenty-five are men who indulge in some degree or another in intoxicating liquors and yet work steadily wherever employed."

Not only was the statement concerning this man proved true, but it was found that every one of the hundred cases was governed by similar conditions—the loss of a single day's pay being sufficient to plunge any one of them yet deeper in the hopeless under-world.

One case given in detail is said to be typical of the many unskilled emigrants, who arrive in Canada without capital, attracted by free farm advertisements. Having wife and child, he could not afford to go far west, with the result that he has been doomed to spend his life in Toronto, where the lot of the "respectable poor" is as hard as in the cities at home.

As here, so there Mr. Douglas considers the housing problem to be the central difficulty. He says:—"They contend against two alternatives in the matter of housing. Either they must overcrowd or they must suffer in other directions through the payment of an over-large proportion of their incomes for roomier quarters. And in this latter event they are compelled to sub-let a number of their rooms. In either event they are denied the atmosphere of a real home in which to rear and guard their children. Children robbed of this birthright are deprived of the strongest prop to their virtue. Thrown into the streets and dirty alleys they are often forced into the loss of the things they have not been taught to appreciate.

"It is a horrible and yet incontrovertible fact that a large number of the children of the deserving poor who are thus herded lose their most precious possession before they have reached the age of understanding—often when only eleven and twelve years old. But the other day I saw a little child of thirteen years nursing her own puny two months-old illegitimate infant. The American and Canadian brothers are furnishing many sequels to the life story of many honest, hard-working members of the respectable poor. A large majority of the tramps and wastrels of the world are the sons of these also.

"They are suffering from the race for wealth of the landlord, the man who derives profit from labour and those other men who have the essential of life to sell, whether food, fuel or transportations. As it is now, every slight increase in the earning power of the worker simply means an additions to the sum that is to drop into the pocket of the capitalist. The harder he works, the more he obtains, the greater the burden that is placed upon him. There is no comparison between the things he is given and those he has in return so give for the privileged of the existence of those he loves and himself.

"They cannot be neglected much longer for they form a very great proportion of our industrious population. Is there not a large significance in the thought that of these one hundred men only seven have even a small savings bank fund and only fourteen are able to afford even a scanty insurance against death?

Once aroused the terrible tenacity of purpose which permits the thousands of workers to labour on day after day hopeless of anything but a future life will form a fearful force in a perhaps violent reconstruction of our faulty social conditions."

"FREAK' ART SHOW.

FUTURISTS IN AMERICA.

The exhibition just held in New York, under the auspices of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors was largely attended by the general public, who wanted to see the 'freak art" of the Post-Impressionist school. It was stated that this exhibition had given house room to feeble realists and Anarchists in art posing as Cubists, Futurists, and Post-impressionists; and the American public, which, as a rule, does not care very much for art exhibition where so impressed by the extraordinarily weird examples of "the new art" reproduced in the newspapers that they flocked to the drill hall, where the pictures were being exhibited, as the crowds flock to Hampstead Heath on Bank Holiday.

What they saw, writes the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" is now being told in rhyme at the New York music-halls, and told, according to the best American critics, with amazing accuracy.

I beheld a pile of brickbats underneath a cellar stair,
Which was labelled "Spanish dancer with the limelight on her hair."
I remarked a slab of limestone on a dingy rubbish heap,
And was told it was the portrait of "An Indian child asleep."
Seven lengths of cedar scantlings were "My Lady's Easter hat."
I don't hanker for the future if it's going to be like that

There were some good pictures on show by native artists, but the public, like the children at a circus, preferred to wax merry at the expense of the artistic clowns, and for the most part ignored the serious work. The exhibition in New York was closed a day or two ago and a speculative dealer, impressed with the publicity given gratuitously to the Post-Impressionist masterpieces, most of which have been imported from Europe, bought them for a song and proposed to take them on tour through the provinces just like a wax anatomical museum or any other chamber of horrors.

According to M. Francois Fleming, the French portrait painter, "the American public really knows very little about art or the delicate questions pertaining to it." But the critics here, most of whom are champions of sane and healthy art, give the American public full credit for denouncing the Post-Impressionists, Futurists, and Cubists as a set of cranks who have failed in the artistic calling and seek to attain notoriety by exhibitions of the weird, the crude, and the extravagant.

America, like France, cherishes freedom in art as in government, but has no sympathy for "artists" who are ignorant of drawing and every sane principle of art, and who paint everything just exactly as it should not be painted.

The sequel to the exhibition just closed in New York came when a freak collection of "pictures" rescued from the "dump-heaps" was opened, under the auspices of the American Academy of Misapplied Art. The names of the schools represented are the Psychopathetic, the Paretic, the Neurotic, the Ten Balmy Muralists, and several other "nutty groups." The public is paying 1s. ahead to see the joke, and the proceeds are being devoted to the Home for the Indigent Blind.

EXPRESSIVE FACES.

TEST FOR FILM HEROES AND HEROINES.

The finest chance ever offered to the amateur actor to achieve fame at one bound is attracting to Olympia, London, says the "Daily Mail" a very large number of ambitious young men and girls.

At the Cinematograph Exhibition they find a stage and an audience provided for them. They are supplied with a part. All they have to do is to electrify the spectators, set everyone talking about theit wonderful performance and wake up next morning to find by their bedside offers of engagement from all the leading theatres and moving-picture firms.

So far the effect produced has not been exactly electrifying. Among the several thousand people who watched the competitors, most were inclined to treat the whole thing as a joke. The more tragic the performers became in their looks and gestures, the more uncontrolable became the spectators' mirth.

The idea is to find people with expressive faces and capacity for emotional picture plays, who can "act to the camera." The emotions they had to illustrate were despair, amazement, joy, disappointment, anger, and amusement.

"Please do not make those disparaging remarks," pleaded Mr. David Barrett, the judge. "And do not throw things at the performers if you can help it!" Then the procession began. Sidney Smith said the worst fate he could conceive was being preached to death by wild curates. Being "acted to death by tame amateurs" would run it pretty close, yet for a time few entertainments could be more diverting.

There were some who scurried through their performance, as if they could not dare to intrude. There were others who prolonged the agony to its utmost limit.

The ladies were too nervous to do themselves justice. The emotion they expressed most naturally was gladness—being able to run away when they had done.

In the roof-garden theatres of New York and Chicago, when they have amateur nigts the "artistes" who do not give satisfaction are dragged off by a hook which comes from the wings and cuts their efforts short. Often the audience interrupt with shouts of "Get the hook!" A good many of the Olympia amateurs would have been "hooked" before they had got half-way through. But the audience could not have enjoyed themselves better, if they had seen a galaxy of stars. There are fourteen free picture shows in the building but it was agreed that this beat them all.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
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Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Rhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th April.

NOTICE.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan Communication between Behbehan and Anwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah Schoueshter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5 12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-1-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Selingrad (Moustapha Pasha) Gorna Djoumai (Djoumaibala) Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Demin Hissar, Dedeghadj and Nevrkop. Charges for above mentioned places as for Europe (9-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to International Service of following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Ko esouks, Kratavi, Kitchoko, Vizes (Keorprula), Bunchitron, Sotolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-12-12).

Montenegrin administration notify opening office Saint Jean Di Medova (Sgiobannia Di Medua). (24-12-12).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinoils, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4 13).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (15-4-13).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th April, 1913.

255. Parade.—The Machine Gun Section of "A" Company will parade at Headquarters, to-day, Wednesday the 16th instant, at 7 a.m. Dress—Mufti.

256. Meeting.—A meeting of the Shooting Committee will be held at Headquarters, Council Road, at 7-15 p.m., on Monday, the 21st instant.

All committee members are expected to attend.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R

THE MAIL.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON AND THE "BOYS."

Sir Thomas Lipton has been summoned at Chertsey for exceeding the motor-car speed limit at Windlesham. His secretary expressed Sir Thoma's regret that he was unable to be present. Sir Thomas wished to say that the police treated him in a very courteous manner, and he asked that their evidence be accepted. A policeman said the motor-car was travelling forty-five miles an hour. When stopped Sir Thomas said: "I am sorry, my boys. You have your duty to do, and I have always found you boys to be correct. All I can say is I am sorry." Previous convictions were proved, and Sir Thomas was fined £10 and costs.

BABIES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

For the first time in several years childish prattle and laughter are now heard in the White House. The baby daughter of Mrs. Perin Cothran, the President's niece, and the little daughter of Mrs. J. Wilson Howe, another niece of the President, have taken possession of the long terrace opening off the East Room, and have found the Executive Mansion quite to their liking. The Cothran baby is still in the perambulator stage. She is fascinated by the glitter of the huge chandelier in the East Room, and is entirely satisfied when she can roll on her back in the Nation's greatest State chamber and feast her eyes on the wonder above her.

AFRICAN COAL.

The Utrecht South Africa collieries offered through the Prime Minister to present 2,000 tons of coal for use by the New Zealand, provided the railways carried it free of cost, writes a Durban correspondent. To this a reply was received that the Natal Commander-in-Chief referred the offer to the Admiralty, who instructed him to reply that, while the Admiralty appreciated fully the patriotic motives which inspired the offer, they felt that as the coal in question had not yet been tried in the Navy, and as the distance which the New Zealand had to cover to Australia was so great, the offer would entail some risk of delay in the programme of the ship, which would involve great inconvenience at the ports to be visited. They regretted that they were unable to take advantage of the generous offer, which, however, was greatly appreciated.

MYSTERY OF A BOTTLE.

A soldier on leave at Montlouis, in the Pyrenees Orientales has made a discovery which is puzzling historians. In a bottle he found a paper bearing the seal of the Second Empire and dated September 4, 1870, the historic day which saw the foundation of the Third Republic and the flight of the Empress Eugenie from Paris. The paper purports to be an inventory of jewels conveyed by Senor Manuel Perez to Madrid to be handed over the Comtess de Montijo (the maiden name of the Empress). Subsequent search revealed the presence of human bones not far from where the mysterious bottle was discovered. Among the jewels and valuables mentioned, the total value of which was £266,000, were two pearl bracelets, a gift from Queen Victoria, worth £26,000, a pearl and diamond necklace presented by the Czar worth £20,000, and a bundle of Bank of France notes for £80,000.

THAMES WATERMEN.

The monopoly of the Watermen's and Lightermen's Company as regards Thames navigation, which has existed in one form or another for several centuries, is brought to an end by the proposal of the Board of Trade to confirm the new bye-laws made by the Port of London Authority. This decision follows the unanimous recommendation of the commitee which was recently appointed to inquire into the question, and will give the greatest satisfaction to merchants, who have long complained of the anomalies arising out of the system. This dissatisfaction was brought to a climax by the strike of 1911, when river traffic was utterly demoralised by the stoppage of the men belonging to the company, and employers were debarred from engaging others to do the work. The new bye-laws will make it possible for anyone with two years experience to obtain a lighterman's or waterman's certificate after examination. The privileged class which is now to be abolished, was in olden times under special obligations to the State or sea service. But these obligations no longer exist, and the Committee declares that the monopoly has fostered the increase of unreliable men. The old system only works at all, says the Committee, by the bargeowners employing men they can trust to work a large amount of overtime. "We cannot but think," they add, "that this system of working picked men so hard is not satisfactory one."

CONVICTS' TOBACCO.

An extraordinary story of the case with which convicts have been able to communicate illicity with their friends and receive presents of tobacco from them has been unfolded at the Portland Police Court. Samuel Crowhurst, a civil guard at Portland Convict Prison, was charged with having illegally conveyed tobacco into the prison. As he pleaded guilty no evidence was taken, but Mr. Prym, who appeared for the Treasury, fully explained the details of the case. He said that Crowhurst did not come in contact with the convicts within the prison wall, but he had an opportunity of seeing those who worked apart from the ordinary gangs outside the prison. One such was a man named Day, with whom Crowhurst became acquainted, and used him as a medium between other convicts and their friends. At the end of last year there was considerable trafficking in the prison, and, a watch being kept, a quantity of tobacco was found concealed in a part of the prison where Day worked. The tobacco was found in a ground frame used for rearing plants, and was hidden under sawdust. Chief Inspector Ward and Inspector Burton were sent from London to make a special investigation. They found that Day had received letter which various convicts had written to their friends asking them to send money for tobacco. They also found that Day had handed the letters to Crowhurst and that he had inserted in them a slip of paper requesting money for the tobacco to be sent to Mr. 'Crowther," care of Post Office. Postal orders were sent by friends to "Crowther," and they were received and cashed by Crowhurst, who bought tobacco, handed it to Day, who in turn put it in a secret store, and eventually distributed it among the other convicts. The magistrates sent Crowhurst to prison for four months.

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"IN DARKEST BOW BAZAR."

HOW POOR ANGLO-INDIANS LIVE.

At a meeting of the Social Study Society of Calcutta, held on Friday evening, Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, of the Indian Educational Service read a very instructive and interesting paper on "Survey of a Culcutta District," dealing with the habits and conditions of living of the poorer Anglo-Indians inhabiting the Bow Bazar District. Mr. F. H. Stewart, President of the Society, occupied the chair and there was a fair attendance.

Mr. Gilchrist said that, in accordance with its aims, the Society instituted a special investigation Sub-Committee, which set itself the problem of analysing the conditions prevailing among the poor of the Anglo-Indian community. It decided that the first survey should be made in the district bounded by Bow Bazar Street on the North, Wellington Street on the east, Dhurrumtollah Street on the South, and Bentinck Street on the West. This district is inhabited by a very varied population—varied in race, language, religion, and social conditions; but, from the social study point of view, it is the most useful as it is the ward most densely populated with Anglo-Indians in Calcutta.

THE STREETS AND THE HOUSES.

It requires really some peculiar form of genius to be able to thread one's way in the Bow Bazar labyrinths. The streets run into one another, cross one another, double on one another, and come out anywhere and everywhere. The houses themselves have been built without any pretence at arrangment. The entrances to them may go from the street from which the house takes its name and number or as likely it does not. As to the houses themselves, a few general remarks apply to all. In houses of more than one storey the ground floors are invariably damp. The windows, such as they are, are as often as not over-built, with resulting darkness. The inhabitants all complain of smells from open drains, smoke from neighbouring works, and often leakage from the upper storeys. The godowns of the houses are very frequently used as dwelling-houses, in fact the ground floors, including godowns, are the most densely inhabited. Sometimes there are vaults, and these are usually fully occupied. The floors are often mud,—damp, steamy, dangerously unhealthy in the rains. The furniture, scanty as it usually is, is destroyed by its environment. The drains are open and stagnant, emitting horrible odours. Overcrowding in rooms is not only common—it is the rule. Overcrowding on area is as common. The analysis of house rent shows the general broad principles of Calcutta house rent only a first sight. The lower flats are nominally the smallest in rent, but really they are extraordinarily expensive. They are expensive in air-space per head of population and far more expensive when the vital element of healthy life is considered.

THE CASTE FEELING.

It is wonderful how the caste feeling has permeated the minds of many of the poorer Anglo-Indians. One youth, for example, acted as a private motor-car driver, then as a casual motor driver; but, when he was out of work, he would not take opportunity to drive a taxi cab because, as we were told, it was beneath his dignity to do so. But more wonderful still is the woeful tale of the many men who have fallen from the heights into the depths. We came across several instances of men who had had very good positions—chiefly on the railways—and who had resigned. Various reasons were given for the resignations. Of course there are reasons which the people who accepted the resignations could give: but it is seemingly quite a usual thing for a certain type of man to resign a good appointment with good prospects, because of some petty grievance, and to have no prospects whatsoever of other work when he resigns. The direct result is seen in a district like Bow Bazar. It is difficult to enter into sympathy with such a type of man; but if action is an index of character, the character is irresponsible, unstable and weak. In a slum in a city in Britain you find lapsed masses. You will find drink or some personal vice a very frequent predisposer to poverty. But here, it is remarkable that a large number of fully-developed men, with (as far as we could gather) no drunken tendency, are willing to leave what is sustenance to themselves and their families with no prospect of food, clothes, or shelter. Most of these men are married with ever-increasing families, and their lack of the sense of responsibility is absolutely amazing. One wonders if any organisation could deal with them at all, for they seem as supple as saplings—they bend with every breeze. The worst of it is that these men, who presumably can do honest work, by their own lack of application become burdens on those who both can and do honest work. Force is not a solution to the question. Forced work is not good work. It is unprodoctive as Labour Colonies in other countries have only too abundantly proved. What is really wanted for these men is a better appreciation of their positions in the economic complex. They are sensitive to a degree, so much so, that their character is quite untrustworthy,—their independence in small things leads to dependence for their very lives. It is by no means an easy matter to deal with, but it is really very difficult to characterise their actions of irresponsibility towards their families other than as criminal culpability.

LISTLESS WOMENFOLK.

You will see that a number of questions were asked about servants. What do we find here? Even the poorest have some servant-return in their answers. The very poorest usually return a share of the "bhisti" and "mehtar", perhaps about eight annas a month. Often these very poor people have more servants, a "dhobi" being a common "necessity" As the incomes improve, the number of the servants becomes bigger; in fact it seems to be an invariable rule that the more a man gets in income the more he spends on servants. Much of the work done by menials, such as washing and cooking, should be done by the women, but the womenfolk of those people seem to have listlessness enough to allow any extravagance. The surprising thing is that their listlessness in this direction is joined to a high sense of family responsibility, which however in these conditions becomes merely nominal. It would be a big blessing to these people if the old European tradition of grandeur would die quickly and effectively.

BORROWING AND PAWNING.

Nor again are the early and improvident marriages conducive to social and economic efficiency. There are too many instances of such improvident marriages. It is a well-known fact that the poorer Anglo-Indians are much given to borrowing, either directly or by pawning. Borrowing is not confined to the very poor however, for several people fairly well off do not hesitate to go to the money-lender for temporary aid. The normal state of interest is about 120 to 150 per cent but several cases came before our notice where 200 and 250 and even 300 per cent. per annum were charged. The highest we heard of was a case of 300 per cent., the borrower being a young man, a casual in employment, who had been newly married. He said the lender was a Christian, and I am afraid that the old Christian tradition of usury must have died long ago in many so-called Christain hearts in Calcutta. The lenders are of all races and religions—from Kabulis to Christians, but they do not vary much in the severity of their terms. It is quite plain that when one of these Anglo-Indians gets into dept it is almost hopeless for him to get out of it. So hopeless is it in fact that they do not seem to wish to get out of it. Nor are the terms for pawning any less rigorous. These terms vary somewhat, but one may set a mean at this: for gold half the value is given (the value estimated presumably by the pawnbroker) and 2 pice in the rupee per month interest for the advance for silver half value and 1½ pice per mensem per rupee. Needless to say redeeming is an unknown event among the pawnbrokers' clients of the poorer class, and how could it be otherwise? It seems to me that legislation is urgently required on this point. It is not good for the community that the poor should be exploited as they are by a rapacious few. The result is that the few become prosperous and the community loses in a double way—in the first place, the lower classes are depressed and ground down more than they need be, their personal efficiency goes, such as it is in the second place they must at the limit of the strain be turned on to the community for support. This is a distinct case for stringent legislation, and let us hope that the Government will soon be on its attention to the point. The poor are weak bargainers, but there is no reason why they should be mercilessly exploited as they are now.

AN ASIATIC ENTENTE.

SUN YAT-SEN'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

The visit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Japan, says a Tokio message of March 2, is likely to have far-reaching effects on both the commercial and political situation in the Far East. According to his speeches on various occasions, he regards Japan, as his second country; the differences between Chinese and Japanese are so infinitesimal as to be negligible; to Japan Providence has entrusted the guardianship of the peace of the Far East; Japan and China have the same mutual interests, and China is dependent, on Japan more than on any other nation for the assistance which will be necessary for the consolidation of the Republic, the maintenance of the integrity of its domains, and the development of its industries and commerce.

There is no reason whatsoever to doubt that, though Dr. Sun's mission is unofficial, he has come to Japan as the representative of Yuan Shih-kai to open up a real entente between the two Asiatic nations. The Colonial Commissioner, Hu-Ying, who has been in Japan now for some months, came to sound the situation and to prepare the path. Sun Yat-sen is here to obtain some practical results. The statesmen of Japan are far-seeing enough to realize that eventually the friendship of China will be indispensable to their country, and a Chino-Japanese Entente would solve to a great extent the question of military expansion on the mainland. The first practical result of Dr. Sun's visit has been the formation of a syndicate for Chino-Japanese undertakings.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

LORD WOLSLEY'S HUMOUR.

In the popular mind (says the "Manchester Guardian") Lord Wolseley had no sense of humour, but there is no doubt that he had a sense of logic which often produced humorous results. In 1882, when the procession of the Holy Carpet was to pass through Cairo, the troops were ordered to parade, as usual on these occasions. Two colonels of battalions, however, resented the order, saying that they did not approve of men being turned out to do honour to a heathen ceremony. Wolseley agreed that they should not do violence to their convictions, and so these battalions did not turn out. Soon after came the distribution of Osmanieh and Medjidieh decorations. Wolseley did not send them to these two colonels, but wrote pointing out that he would not, of course, send them, as he quite understood that they would not care to have their feelings outraged by the possession of heathen decorations.

WHY SOAP?

An interesting story of how Sir W. H. Lever first went into soap is told by T. P. O'Connor in the "Pall Mall Magazine." "I thought I would go into soap." He thought of going into soap, just as it were a passing fancy in a vague toneless dream! And in even stranger words he tries to account for this idea—which now seems so natural and so inevitable. And this is the strange explanation. "Why I thought of soap more than anything else I do not know, except that wrapping soap was my first occupation when I went into the grocery business."

WEEDING THE LIST.

Here is a story about Lady Dorothy Nevill which has not, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" thinks, appeared before in print, and which she herself used to tell with great enjoyment. A "nouvelle riche" was going to give a ball, and asked Lady Dolly (as she was always called) to help her in choosing her guests and other matters. The day after they were talking it over, and Lady Dorothy said, "It was very good for a first attempt, but next year you must weed your list a little." "And, by Jove," Lady Dorothy would say, "she did, for next year she weeded my daughter and me!" Surely a very fine document in worldliness.

THE UNINVITED GUEST.

The late Sir James Knowles, founder and editor of "The Nineteenth Century," who was always in great demand as a guest, once told me (says a writer in the "Onlooker") the following story against himself. He had an invitation to dine at a house where he knew the host but was only very slightly acquainted with the hostess. He had not realised that he was late, so was surprised to find the party already dining. However, he made his apologies and enjoyed his evening immensely, but could not understand why his daughter did not call for him as arranged. His daughter (now Mrs. Skilbeck) was equally astonished and somewhat alarmed, on calling at the house to which he had been invited, to find that her father had never been there! He had unwittingly dined next door.

"SAVING FACE."

Here is an ingenious, if not very truthful, method of "saving face," as the Chinese say. One of two small sisters (says the "Manchester Guardian") had been so outrageously naughty that she was forbidden to attend a party to which both had been invited. On the day of the festivity the mother called in person to pick up her unoffending daughter and bring her home again. "Well," she asked, "and did you explain to Mrs. B—how naughty Betty had been and how I kept her at home to punish her?" "Oh, no, mammie," came the answer; "I didn't think that 'ud do. I just said she'd gone to a much bigger party."

STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

IMPORTANT PROPOSAL FOR AMALGAMATION.

We take the following, contributed by a correspondent, from the Times:—

The pending export inquiry into the management of Indian currency is certain to have its attention directed to the proposal to equip India with a State bank with functions analogous to those of the Bank of England: and it is desirable to indicate the grounds upon which this development is advocated. Although the question of banking facilities was not specifically referred to the Fowler Committee in 1898, it transpired that eminent financiers, such as Lord Rothschild, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, and Mr. (now Sir Everard) Hambro were of opinion that the best method of maintaining the gold standard and also of meeting the demand for increased credit lay in the establishment of a State bank.

The question closely affects the three Presidency banks of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay—so closely, indeed, that there was the main obstacle to materialisation of the project in 1898-99. The Government keeps a portion of its headquarters balances in these joint-stock banks, and there are reciprocal statutory obligations between them and the State which must be modified or disappear if an all-Indian institution is created. Obviously the first step would be the consolidation of these banks as the nucleus of the new organisation. But the Presidency banks remain inadequately capitalised and strictly compartmented, and they are incapable of attaining that full development which would be possible if all parts of the country were open to them. They are also debarred by law from raising money in the English market; but obviously a central institution with substantial capital should be allowed, under the supervision of the India Office, to have an agency in London to transact ordinary business, especially business connected with the maintenance of the gold standard.

There can be no question that a State bank would have a most salutary effect in securing the confidence of the people with money to invest. India suffers from a vast amount of infructuous capital, which a State bank would be likely to draw forth in the form of shares or deposits. Hitherto the investment of money by deposit in banks has been on a much smaller scale than it ought to be; but when one looks back upon the failures of numerous more or less unsound banks started in India during the last half-century the reason is not far to seek. The Fowler Committee reported that banking facilities had not kept pace with the increasing trade, and this is much more the case today. Another great advantage would be a far better utilisation of the capital of the concern than is possible in the case of the three Presidency banks under existing limitations. The central institution would have branches in every part of India, and would be able to let the capital flow in the directions where it was most needed. The facilities it would have for financing trade would go far to eliminate the sharp seasonal divergencies between discount rates in India, where they range in the course of a year from three per cent. to eight or nine per cent.; and the adequate capital at disposal would tend materially to bring about a lower avarage level.

Like the Bank of England, the institution would, no doubt, be entrusted with the management of the paper currency. As Sir Everard Hambro said in his note to the report of the Fowler Committee, a State bank would be likely to carry out such work in a manner more in harmony with the trade wants of the country than any Government department, however well administered. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild told the committee that the detailed working of a managed currency "requires a technical skill and adaptability which can hardly be looked for in a Government department." The business facilities the Bank, with its many branches, would offer, would have the effect of greatly expanding the use of prper currency, which under purely official management has not increased in anything like the proportion that ought to be the case considering the growth of education, trade, and industry, and the large circulation of capital in recent years.

One of the difficulties of the Government is that the Presidency banks are not sufficiently capitalised to be useful to the Treasury in times of temporary need, as the Bank of England is here. The contrary is, in fact, the case, the Government being looked to, to help these institutions. Many years ago it was the custom to keep the whole of the Treasury balances at the Presidency towns in these banks; but to quote an official statement in the "Imperial Gazetteer," "experience showed that this practice was dangerous, because it might, and did on one occasion, so happen that the Government could not withdraw funds of its own which it needed without seriously disturbing the money market." Given a State bank, with large capital and plenty of resources, the Government could again keep its headquarters balances in bank custody without any apprehension of monetary disturbances in consequence of withdrawls, and on the other hand, it would be able to depend upon the bank to advance money if the needs of the State momentarily required the assistance. In this connection it may be pointed out that instead of being a rival to existing banks, the central institution would serve the same purpose in India as the Bank of England serves to other banks here, as a feeder and a supporter.

Finally, there can be no question that the bank would be useful in helping to maintain the gold standard, by contributing to the flow of gold and silver as wanted between England and India. The Fowler Committee based its proposals on the principle of the free inflow and outflow of gold, remarking that it was in many ways as important that money should be able to flow out without depreciation when no longer in relative demand as that it should flow in when required. Hitherto the inflow has not been accompanied by an outflow, but a State bank would be the most effective instrument for securing to India the advantage of responsiveness to international conditions.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Readers of the latest volumes of Emerson's "Journals" will have paused over the allusions to Arthur Hugh Clough, and noted that the diarist shared to the full in the American appreciation of the work of that half-forgotten poet. Clough was intimately acquainted with Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow, Hawthorne, and Norton, the most eminent of the American literary men of that time, and it is possible that they fell more under the influence of his fine personality than writers in Europe did. Now that influence was very great. One of the features of the Rugby playground, when Clough was a scholar there, was the strength of the attachment of the boys to him, and the fact that jealousies arose among them over his preferences for one over the other of them—a parallel, it will be seen, to the case of Stevenson. On the occasion of the poet's death, the impassive Jowett confided to Addington Symonds that Clough was the only man of genius whom he had known to be a man of genius among the younger men at Balliol. He had had Swinburne through his hands by that times too, but he dismissed Swinburne as a "curious youngman," whose language was "all language" and who seemed to write without following out a line of thought. Perhaps Clough's intellectual and moral impressiveness may partly account for what seems to us nowadays, the excessive value which Emerson and his circle put upon his poetic achievement. Longfellow "liked him exceedingly, with his gentleness, and his bewildered-look, and his half-closed eyes." So did Lowell who declared that his verse would "one of these days, perhaps, be found to have been the best utterance in verse of this generation," while Emerson on the appearance of the "Bothie" told Tennyson to "look to his laurels," and hailed the author as—save the mark—"a new and better Carlyle."

That is a mere guess. What is more certain is that there existed between Clough and the Boston school—if we may call it so—one close bond in that both alike were preoccupied with themes relating to conviction and conduct. The attitude of certain members of that school to traditional beliefs was much less negative than Clough's, while the work of those whose attitude was equally negative was, in its nature, much more constructive; the New England poets accordingly, were to a larger extent what Lowell calls "preachers" than Clough, who had nothing to preach. Nevertheless, all felt themselves, fellow-workers in respect of a common interest in that sphere of thought which furnishes matter on the one hand for invincible ethical convictions, or on the other for mere "obstinate questionings." The distinctive mark of Clough is that he stands midway between those writers who, turning their back upon the invisible, find the palpable and visible sufficient to engross them and those who, persistently solicited by the invisible, and by accepting traditional or self-constructed symbols as provisionally true and suitable for the practical purposes of life. He could do neither. He could neither banish the invisible nor solve it. He distrusted his own conclusions, he was determined that no element of the will should influence his findings, and if he found that he reached a conclusion that was pleasing to him was fearful that he had reached it because it, was pleasing. This, as Lowell says, may constitute Clough a much better representative of the phase of thought through which England passed in his day than Tennyson. But he is not better than Matthew-Arnold, who was not only a greater poet, but had a more philosophic mind and a vastly wider range of outlook.

Clough will always be in the anthologies. We are not to forget the "Bothie," nor "Say not the struggle nought availeth," nor half-a-dozen choice lyrics that one could mention, nor, especially, the beautiful "Ite domum, saturæ." But do people turn now to the great body of his poetry? Probably not. Since his day the Æsthetic school has intervened with its dogma that the proper matter of poetry is not the "Thirty-nine Articles", but "Appleblossom." Swinburne pronounces the judgment of this school on Clough in a sentence of his essay on "Social Verse" which some read without noticing that it contains a Limerick. "Literary history," he says, "will hardly care to remember or to register the fact that there was a bad poet called Clough, who his friends found it useless to puff, for the public, though dull, has not quite such a skull as belongs to believers in Clough." The Æsthetic school also has petered out, but there is no return on the part of later poets to the fluctuations the fine scrupulosities, and the uncertainties of the fifties of last century.

Many readers of poetry will be looking forward to the promised biography of Francis Thompson, with appetites whetted by the article published in the recent supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography. It is to be hoped that, although written by a member of the family, it will not minimise the debt due to the Meynells for their splendid services to Thompson, while he lived and to his memory since he died. In the meantime the "Nation" has published a letter from Mr. C. Lewis Hind which sets forth in the most vivid way the unworldly aspect of the poet's character. Thompson's indifference to the temporal concerns of life was, it seems, extreme. They did not interest him. Comfort, home, provision for the future were unrealities, and he was as in curious as a child as to the why and whence of the necessities of life. Mr. Hind, when editor of the "Academy," at first sent him cheques for his poems. His letters, however, were often unopened or the cheques used by the poet to light his pipe withal. That they might have been useful to pay his landlady with, did not occur to him. Mr. Hind, therefore, fell upon the method of sending part of the cheque to the landlady direct and giving the remanent shillings into Thompson's own hands. In spite of the straits into which this carelessness necessarily brought him, Thompson was never unhappy. Mr. Hind never once saw him so, and believes that even when prowling the squalor of Charing Cross arches he was not wretched, but that his internal sources of happiness were intense and abundant enough to make amends for the severity of his outward circumstances. Here is a picture of Thompson in the concrete which is worth pages of generalisation or analysis: "I close my eyes and see him on his way to the 'Academy' office, walking down Chancery Lane on a dire November day, splashed with mud, dripping with rain, jeered at, his sodden fisherman's basket of books squelching on his shoulders; but his eyes are above the chimney-pots, he is seeing visions and his lips move, for he is leaving great verse unto a little clan. The splash of mud from omnibuses, the taunts of boys, found no entry into his waking dream."

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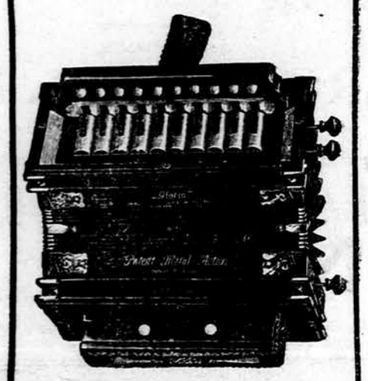

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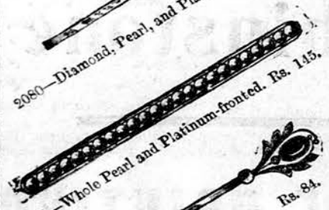

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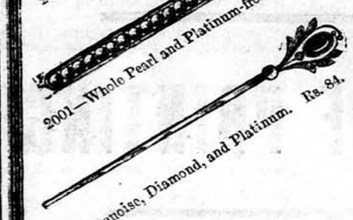

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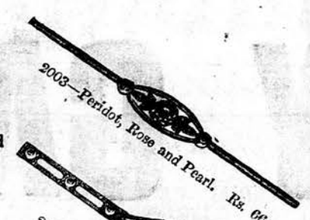

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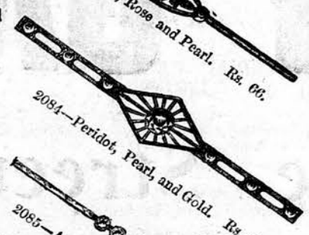

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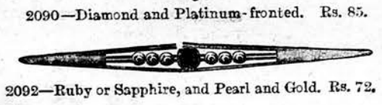

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